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Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council

Office of the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States on the Syrian Crisis
Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report contains the proposed resource requirements for 2012 for the Office of the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States on the Syrian Crisis and the Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan.

The estimated requirements for 2012 for the Office of the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States on the Syrian Crisis amount to $7,488,000 net ($7,932,200 gross).

The estimated requirements for 2012 for the Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan amount to $1,283,200 net ($1,386,400 gross).

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I. Office of the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States on the Syrian Crisis

($7,488,000)

Background, mandate and objective

1. Peaceful demonstrations calling for greater freedoms and democratic reforms started in March 2011 in some cities in the Syrian Arab Republic and rapidly grew into a large-scale, anti-Government protest movement across many parts of the country. Further escalation of the violence took place as some of the opposition groups resorted to armed action. There have also been terrorist attacks, most recently in Damascus on 17 March 2012 and in Aleppo on 18 March 2012, for which a known terrorist group claimed responsibility.

2. The Security Council issued a presidential statement on 3 August 2011 (S/PRST/2011/16) condemning widespread human rights violations and the use of force against civilians. The Council called for an immediate end to all violence, urged all sides to act with the utmost restraint and refrain from reprisals, including attacks against State institutions, and noted the slow pace of the reforms announced by the Government. The Human Rights Council has adopted a number of resolutions strongly condemning the continued widespread and systematic violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The General Assembly joined in condemnation of the human rights violations in its resolution 66/176.

3. Regional and international stakeholders have continued to search for a peaceful resolution to the crisis. The League of Arab States has actively considered the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic since its ministerial extraordinary meeting on 27 August 2011. On 2 November 2011, the League adopted a Plan of Action calling for a cessation of violence and the withdrawal of the military and tanks from cities, as well as the release of political prisoners. On 16 November 2011, the League decided to deploy an observer mission to the Syrian Arab Republic to oversee the implementation of the Plan. The mission was deployed on 27 December 2011. In its resolution 66/176, the General Assembly called on the Secretary-General to provide support, if requested, to the League of Arab States observer mission.

4. On 22 January 2012, the Council of Ministers of the League of Arab States adopted a new resolution demanding that the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic implement its plan of action of 2 November 2011 and calling for a dialogue under its auspices between the Syrian authorities and the Syrian opposition groups. The resolution also called for a government of national unity to prepare elections for a constituent assembly. It tasked the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to appoint a special envoy to follow the political process. It also requested the Chair of the Arab Ministerial Committee on the Situation in Syria and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to brief the Security Council in support of the League's Plan of Action, which they did on 31 January 2012.

5. On 12 February 2012, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the League of Arab States adopted a new resolution reiterating their calls on the Syrian authorities to end the violence and implement the League's previous decisions. They ended the mandate of the League of Arab States observer mission, which had been suspended since 28 January 2012 because of heightened concerns for the safety of the observers. They called on the Security Council to take action.

6. On 16 February 2012, the General Assembly adopted resolution 66/253, which endorsed the League's Plan of Action of 2 November 2011 and its decisions of 22 January and 12 February 2012. The resolution called for an inclusive Syrian-led political process, conducted in an environment free from violence, fear, intimidation and extremism and aimed at effectively addressing the legitimate aspirations and concerns of the Syrian people, without prejudging the outcome. The Assembly also called for safe and unhindered access for humanitarian assistance. In that regard, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General and all relevant United Nations bodies to support the efforts of the League of Arab States, both through good offices aimed at promoting a peaceful solution to the Syrian crisis, including through the appointment of a Special Envoy, and through technical and material assistance, in consultation with the League.

7. In that context, on 23 February, based on General Assembly resolution 66/253, the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the League of Arab States announced the appointment of Kofi Annan as the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States on the Syrian Crisis. Further to an oral presentation by the Secretariat if the United Nations to the General Assembly on 16 February, before the adoption of resolution 66/253, the Office of the Joint Special Envoy is currently being established in Geneva to support the efforts of the Envoy.

8. The objectives of the Joint Special Envoy include:

(a) Provision of good offices aimed at bringing an end to all violence and human rights violations, and promoting a peaceful solution to the Syrian crisis, in support of the efforts of the League of Arab States. The Joint Special Envoy will consult broadly and engage with all stakeholders, including neighbouring States and other relevant countries. He will engage the Syrian authorities, Syrian opposition groups and other key civil society organizations. In consultation with the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, he will advise the two Secretaries-General on options for a plan of action aimed at helping to end the violence and launching an inclusive Syrian-led political process, without prejudging its outcome but aimed at facilitating a transition to a democratic, plural political system in which citizens are equal regardless of their affiliations or ethnicities or beliefs. He will stand ready, if requested, to undertake mediation and other special assignments;

(b) Working with all relevant United Nations entities and the League of Arab States to end the violence and promote a political solution;

(c) Undertaking broad consultations on the immediate political, socio-economic and security situation, as well as on the humanitarian and wider dimensions of the crisis. As appropriate, the Joint Special Envoy will also support efforts led by the Emergency Relief Coordinator aimed at securing safe and unhindered access for humanitarian assistance to be delivered to persons in need. The Joint Special Envoy will also address human rights issues, as required. He will liaise as appropriate with the Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator in the Syrian Arab Republic and the country team, and provide political guidance to them, while drawing on their analysis;

(d) As appropriate, briefing the General Assembly and other relevant United Nations bodies, as well as the Ministerial Council and the Ministerial Follow-up Committee of the League of Arab States.

9. On 21 March 2012, the Security Council issued a presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/6) expressing full support for the efforts of the Joint Special Envoy to bring an immediate end to all violence and human rights violations, secure humanitarian access and facilitate a Syrian-led political transition to a democratic, plural political system in which citizens are equal regardless of their affiliations or ethnicities or beliefs, including through commencing a comprehensive political dialogue between the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and the whole spectrum of the Syrian opposition. The presidential statement expressed full support for the initial six-point proposal submitted by the Envoy to the Syrian authorities on 11 March 2012, and called upon the Government and opposition to work in good faith with the Envoy towards a peaceful settlement of the crisis and to implement the initial six-point proposal. The Security Council also requested the Envoy to provide regular updates on his progress.

10. The situation in the Syrian Arab Republic presents a serious challenge for the United Nations. The political crisis continues to worsen and the human rights situation continues to deteriorate, while the stalemate between the Government and the opposition has not been broken. Although the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic reiterates its commitment to make political reforms, violence against protesters continues.

Cooperation with other entities

11. The primary task of the Joint Special Envoy is the provision of the good offices of the Secretary-General in the search of a solution to the Syrian crisis. While his office is dealing primarily with political issues, the Envoy will draw upon necessary expertise from across the United Nations system. In this regard, the Department of Political Affairs and United Nations Development Programme are co-chairing an inter-agency task force that aims to bring all relevant United Nations entities under one umbrella in support of resolving the crisis. In addition, administrative support and office premises for the Office of the Envoy are provided by the United Nations Office at Geneva.

Performance information

12. The Joint Special Envoy was appointed on 23 February 2012 and his key staff was recruited in March 2012. The Department of Political Affairs has assigned two officers to provide immediate support to the Joint Special Envoy. In March 2012, the Joint Special Envoy visited Cairo, Damascus, Qatar, Ankara, Moscow and Beijing to consult key stakeholders in the implementation of his mandate. His efforts have been aimed at achieving the goals outlined by the Joint Special Envoy in his aide-memoire of 11 March 2012 to the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Planning assumptions for 2012

13. The effective discharge of the activities of the Joint Special Envoy will require international staff to support his Office, liaise with all relevant actors and manage the day-to-day activities. The staff will have an official base in Geneva and travel regularly to the field to liaise with relevant actors.

14. Security conditions will allow for a continuation of the operations of the Office of the Joint Special Envoy on the ground. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, Syrian opposition groups and regional and international stakeholders

will continue to support the efforts of the Joint Special Envoy. The Security Council will also continue to express confidence and support in his efforts.

15. The objectives, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement for 2012 are presented below.

Objective: To achieve through peaceful means a political solution to the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic, which will meet the legitimate aspirations of the Syrian people to dignity, freedom and justice, based on the principles of equality and non-discrimination

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Cessation of violence by all sides throughout the Syrian Arab Republic	(a) (i) The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic commits to a sustained cessation of armed violence and withdraws all Syrian military and armed forces from cities and towns and returns them to their original home barracks *Performance measures* Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: Yes (ii) Armed opposition groups commit to a sustained cessation of armed violence *Performance measures*: agreement or understanding reached Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: Yes
(b) An inclusive Syrian-led political process is conducted in an environment free from violence, fear, intimidation and extremism, aimed at effectively addressing the legitimate aspirations and concerns of the Syrian people, without prejudging the outcome	(b) (i) Representatives of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and the whole spectrum of Syrian opposition groups engage in a comprehensive political dialogue *Performance measures*: number of meetings Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: 100 (ii) Road map or agreement is reached on a solution that meets the will and aspirations of the Syrian people and ensures full respect for their fundamental rights

	Performance measures: agreement or understanding reached Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: Yes
(c) Cessation of human rights violations	(c) (i) State policies applicable to security forces are revised in accordance with international standards *Performance measures* Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: Yes (ii) Release of detainees and prisoners related to the protests that have taken place in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011 *Performance measures* Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: Yes
(d) Facilitation of the provision of humanitarian access to affected areas	(d) Agreement/understandings on humanitarian access are respected by all parties concerned *Performance measures*: number of violations of the agreement/understandings Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: 0

Outputs

- Provision of good offices and consultations with all internal, regional and international parties concerned aimed at finding a solution to the Syrian crisis
- Regular visits to Damascus and other capitals to promote a political solution to the Syrian crisis
- Advice to all Syrian stakeholders on best practices for reaching a negotiated solution, including on practical arrangements for the cessation of hostilities and other matters
- 3 training workshops on negotiation processes for relevant stakeholders
- As appropriate, facilitation of negotiations between relevant parties to reach an agreement to end the crisis and put forward a political solution acceptable to all concerned

- Regular updates to the Security Council on the progress of the mission of the Joint Special Envoy
- Public awareness-raising initiatives of the Joint Special Envoy, including public statements (30) stressing the importance of political dialogue, an end to violence and human rights violations, and humanitarian access
- Regular briefings to the diplomatic community, including members of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the League of Arab States, on the political/security situation in the Syrian Arab Republic and the efforts of the Joint Special Envoy

External factors

16. The objectives would be achieved on the assumption that all domestic, regional and international stakeholders will fully cooperate with the Office of the Joint Special Envoy.

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January 2010-31 December 2011			*Requirements for 2012*		*Variance analysis 2011-2012*	
	Appropriation	*Estimated expenditure*	*Variance, savings (deficit)*	*Total*	*Non-recurrent*	*Total requirements 2011*	*Variance*
	(1)	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(4)-(6)*
Civilian personnel costs	—	—	—	3 022.3	—	—	3 022.3
Operational costs	—	—	—	4 465.7	111.8	—	4 465.7
Total	**—**	**—**	**—**	**7 488.0**	**111.8**	**—**	**7 488.0**

17. The estimated requirements for the Office of the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States for the Syrian Crisis for the 10-month period ending 31 December 2012 amount to $7 488,000 net ($7,932,200 gross) and will provide for salaries and common staff costs for 18 positions ($3,022,300), as well as operational costs ($4,465,700), comprising consultancies ($165,700), official travel ($1,590,500), and facilities and infrastructure ($578,400); ground transportation ($100,200); air transportation ($750,000); communications ($94,800) and information technology ($135,700); and other supplies, services and equipment ($1,050,400). Of the non-post items, $111,800 relates to one-time expenditures for the refurbishment of office space ($30,000) and provision of information technology and other equipment ($81,800).

18. The initial resource requirements for the Office of the Joint Special Envoy were funded through the unforeseen and extraordinary expenditures mechanism of the Secretary-General. Since the initial funding was intended as a bridging mechanism, the resource requirement for the entire 10-month period is requested in the present report.

19. Extrabudgetary resources have been allocated for three Political Affairs Officers (P-5, P-4, P-3) for six months to provide backstopping within the Department of Political Affairs, and for a general temporary assistance position for a Senior Adviser for three months, based in Geneva.

Staffing requirements

	Professional category and above									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Subtotal***	*Field/ Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Grand total***
Proposed 2012	1	2	2	—	3	2	2	—	**12**	—	6	**18**	—	—	—	**18**

20. The Office of the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States for the Syrian Crisis comprises 11 substantive international staff (1 USG, 2 ASG, 2 D-2, 2 P-5, 2 P-4, 2 P-3), one Senior Administrative Officer (P-5), one Administrative Assistant (General Service, Principal level), one Personal Assistant (General Service, Principal level), three Team Assistants (General Service, Other level) and one Security Officer (General Service, Other level).

21. In addition to the existing staffing above, expertise would be made available from the Department of Political Affairs, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to complement the Joint Special Envoy's team as and when required.

II. Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan

($1,283,200)

Background, mandate and objective

22. Almost one year after the end of the interim period of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, the negotiations between the Sudan and South Sudan on post-separation issues remain ongoing. Following an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council in July 2011 (S/2011/474 and S/2011/475), the Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan was formed subsequent to the expiration of the mandate of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS), to continue to play a good offices role on behalf of the Secretary-General to support the establishment and maintenance of good and peaceful neighbourly relations between the Sudan and South Sudan. This meant assisting the parties to agree on: (a) modalities for implementing benchmarks under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement that remain outstanding, and (b) key post-separation arrangements critical for the establishment of good-neighbourly relations between the parties.

23. Despite the best efforts of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, supported by UNMIS and others, the parties failed to reach agreement on several outstanding issues from the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 2005 prior to the expiration of the Agreement and the independence of South Sudan on 9 July 2011. Key to these were the final status of the Abyei Area, border demarcation and finalization of the popular consultations in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States. Furthermore, while progress was made in negotiations on frameworks and the texts of several agreements that were intended to govern the nature of the relationship between the parties, no agreement was reached on most of the key post-separation issues, in particular transitional financial arrangements relating to sharing of oil revenue.

Cooperation with other entities

24. At the request of the parties, the negotiation process continues to be facilitated by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, led by Thabo Mbeki. The Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan, along with other international partners, including other non-United Nations special envoys for the Sudan and South Sudan, coordinates efforts with the African Union Panel. The Special Envoy participates in both the preparation and conduct of every round of discussions and negotiations convened by the Panel.

25. A significant degree of complementarity exists between the mandates of the Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) and the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA). Accordingly, adequate consultation and coordination of political engagement between the senior leadership of these entities will remain critical. Unity of effort between the three missions to support the Office of the Special Envoy operationally will remain vital to ensure sustained and effective United Nations support to the consolidation of peace and stability between and within the Sudan and South Sudan.

26. With regard to the border and the mandated role of UNISFA, the Office continues to advise the parties and the Security Council on courses of action. Working closely with UNISFA, the Special Envoy works with the parties to advance the implementation of the agreement on temporary arrangements for Abyei. Coordination with other United Nations entities in the region is also a priority, resulting in a coordination meeting with UNAMID, UNMISS and UNISFA led by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations.

Planning assumptions for 2012

27. Following his appointment on 1 August 2011, the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan has worked towards the consolidation of peace and stability between the Sudan and South Sudan through political engagement. For this purpose, the Special Envoy, who is based in New York, will travel extensively to the Sudan and South Sudan and will participate in all rounds of formal negotiations conducted under the auspices of the African Union High-level Panel in Addis Ababa. The Special Envoy will conduct numerous consultations with various international partners, including neighbouring States, donor countries and the Security Council.

28. The Office of the Special Envoy is supported by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in New York and maintains a small permanent presence in Juba, Khartoum and Addis Ababa, the venue for the negotiations facilitated by the African Union Panel. Due to the dynamic nature of the talks, the Special Envoy will divide his time between New York and the respective capitals of the two States and will engage in regular discussions with the respective leaders, the African Union Panel and other international partners, including the Security Council, as required.

29. The political, security and economic dynamics of the Sudan and South Sudan remain closely entwined. The relationship between the two parties will continue to affect their respective internal security and those of neighbouring States. A number of the provisions of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement that were not adequately addressed during the interim period, as well as a number of new issues that arose

from the separation of South Sudan, will remain major sources of tension and conflict between the Sudan and South Sudan if unresolved. This includes the final status of Abyei, Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile future with Sudan, border demarcation, oil revenue sharing and other transitional financial arrangements.

30. The economic loss of the Sudan of over 75 per cent of its former oil production revenues following the independence of South Sudan on 9 July 2011 will continue to significantly affect the economy. South Sudan is also likely to continue to face a number of significant challenges as it emerges as a new State. Aside from the overwhelming challenges related to development, nation-building and internal communal and political violence, as recently witnessed in Jonglei and Unity States, will threaten peace in key strategic locations along the border with the Sudan. It remains to be seen whether a growing recognition of the grave economic and political dangers can lead to consensus on how to move forward to avoid a crisis.

31. Both countries are being encouraged to recognize that their respective internal stability is closely related to that of the other, and that the best option to consolidate peace is to politically accommodate opponents through progressive governance reforms that promote the peaceful resolution of outstanding differences and address legitimate grievances between the parties. Against this background, 2012 will be critical to maintain the good offices of the Secretary-General to support the consolidation of peace and stability between and within the Sudan and South Sudan.

32. The objectives, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement for 2012 are presented below.

Objective: To support the process of negotiations to achieve consolidation of peace and stability between the Sudan and South Sudan through political engagement

Expected accomplishments	**Indicators of achievement**
(a) Implementation of bilateral agreements signed prior to the independence of South Sudan	(a) (i) Establishment of the Abyei Area Administration *Performance measures* Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: Yes (ii) Withdrawal of armed forces and police from the Abyei Area *Performance measures* Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: Yes (iii) Agreement on a reference map for the safe demilitarized border zone

	Performance measures Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: Yes
	(iv) Establishment of the Joint Border Monitoring and Verification Mechanism *Performance measures* Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: Yes
	(v) Cessation of hostilities pending an agreement on security and political arrangements in Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan States *Performance measures* Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: 0 cases of hostilities
	(vi) Humanitarian access for vulnerable populations in Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan States *Performance measures* Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: humanitarian access obtained
(b) Completion of negotiations on the outstanding issues between the Sudan and South Sudan	(b) (i) Agreement reached on transitional financial arrangements/oil, border security, citizenship, currency and trade, assets and liabilities, transport, communications and water *Performance measures* Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: Yes

(ii) Agreement reached on a timeline for border demarcation and a dispute resolution mechanism for contested areas

Performance measures: agreement or understanding reached

Actual 2010: n/a

Estimate 2011: n/a

Target 2012: Yes

Outputs

- Daily engagement and consultations with the authorities of the Sudan and South Sudan and other relevant parties on all issues in connection with the peace consolidation process at both the senior and working levels
- Provision of advice or technical assistance through regular meetings and consultations with the African Union High-level Panel, as requested
- Regular engagement and consultations with key Member States, including countries of the region and neighbouring States, to develop common approaches in addressing the situation in the Sudan and South Sudan
- Periodic briefings by the Special Envoy to the General Assembly and the Security Council, as requested, and to the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January 2010-31 December 2011			*Requirements for 2012*		*Variance analysis 2011-2012*	
	Appropriation	*Estimated expenditure*	*Variance, savings (deficit)*	*Total*	*Non-recurrent*	*Total requirements 2011*	*Variance*
	(1)	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(4)-(6)*
Civilian personnel costs	—	—	—	949.9	—	—	949.9
Operational costs	—	—	—	333.3	—	—	333.3
Total	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1 283.2**	**—**	**—**	**1 283.2**

33. The estimated requirements for the Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan for the 12-month period of 2012 amount to $1,283,200 net ($1,386,400 gross) and will provide for salaries and common staff costs for seven positions ($949,900), as well as operational costs ($333,300) comprising official travel ($251,100), facilities and infrastructure ($77,700) and communications ($4,500).

34. The initial resource requirements for the Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan were funded through the unforeseen and extraordinary expenditures mechanism of the Secretary-General. Since the initial funding was intended as a bridging mechanism, the resource requirement for the entire 12-month period is requested in the present report.

Staffing requirements

	Professional category and above									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Subtotal***	*Field/ Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Grand total***
Proposed 2012	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	**5**	—	1	**1**	—	1	—	**7**

35. The Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan comprises 6 international staff (1 USG, 1 D-1, 2 P-4, 1 P-1/2 and 1 General Service, Other level), and one national staff, Local level.

III. Action required of the General Assembly

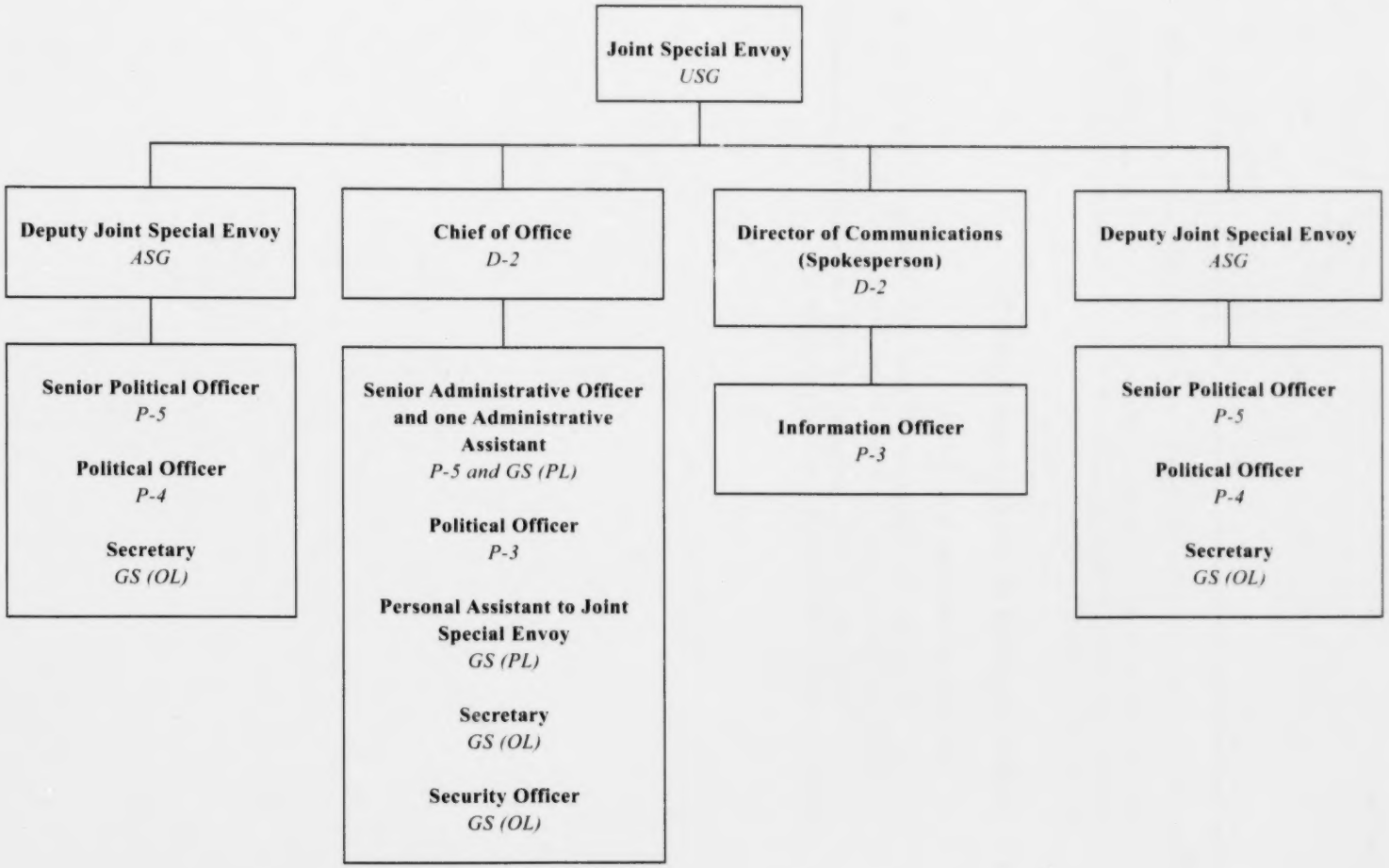
36. **The General Assembly is requested:**

(a) **To approve the budgets in the total amount of $8,771,200 net for the two special political missions presented in the current report; and**

(b) **To approve a charge totalling $8,771,200 net against the provision for special political missions for the biennium 2012-2013.**

Annex

Office of the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States on the Syrian Crisis



Abbreviations: USG, Under-Secretary-General; ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; GS, General Service; PL, Principal level; OL, Other level.

Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan

Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan
1 USG, 1 D-1, 2 P-4, 1 P-1/2, 1 GS, 1 LL

Abbreviations: USG, Under-Secretary-General; GS, General Service; LL, Local level.

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Please recycle

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($7,488,000)

Background, mandate and objective

1. Peaceful demonstrations calling for greater freedoms and democratic reforms started in March 2011 in some cities in the Syrian Arab Republic and rapidly grew into a large-scale, anti-Government protest movement across many parts of the country. Further escalation of the violence took place as some of the opposition groups resorted to armed action. There have also been terrorist attacks, most recently in Damascus on 17 March 2012 and in Aleppo on 18 March 2012, for which a known terrorist group claimed responsibility.

2. The Security Council issued a presidential statement on 3 August 2011 (S/PRST/2011/16) condemning widespread human rights violations and the use of force against civilians. The Council called for an immediate end to all violence, urged all sides to act with the utmost restraint and refrain from reprisals, including attacks against State institutions, and noted the slow pace of the reforms announced by the Government. The Human Rights Council has adopted a number of resolutions strongly condemning the continued widespread and systematic violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The General Assembly joined in condemnation of the human rights violations in its resolution 66/176.

3. Regional and international stakeholders have continued to search for a peaceful resolution to the crisis. The League of Arab States has actively considered the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic since its ministerial extraordinary meeting on 27 August 2011. On 2 November 2011, the League adopted a Plan of Action calling for a cessation of violence and the withdrawal of the military and tanks from cities, as well as the release of political prisoners. On 16 November 2011, the League decided to deploy an observer mission to the Syrian Arab Republic to oversee the implementation of the Plan. The mission was deployed on 27 December 2011. In its resolution 66/176, the General Assembly called on the Secretary-General to provide support, if requested, to the League of Arab States observer mission.

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7. In that context, on 23 February, based on General Assembly resolution 66/253, the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the League of Arab States announced the appointment of Kofi Annan as the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States on the Syrian Crisis. Further to an oral presentation by the Secretariat if the United Nations to the General Assembly on 16 February, before the adoption of resolution 66/253, the Office of the Joint Special Envoy is currently being established in Geneva to support the efforts of the Envoy.

8. The objectives of the Joint Special Envoy include:

(a) Provision of good offices aimed at bringing an end to all violence and human rights violations, and promoting a peaceful solution to the Syrian crisis, in support of the efforts of the League of Arab States. The Joint Special Envoy will consult broadly and engage with all stakeholders, including neighbouring States and other relevant countries. He will engage the Syrian authorities, Syrian opposition groups and other key civil society organizations. In consultation with the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, he will advise the two Secretaries-General on options for a plan of action aimed at helping to end the violence and launching an inclusive Syrian-led political process, without prejudging its outcome but aimed at facilitating a transition to a democratic, plural political system in which citizens are equal regardless of their affiliations or ethnicities or beliefs. He will stand ready, if requested, to undertake mediation and other special assignments;

(b) Working with all relevant United Nations entities and the League of Arab States to end the violence and promote a political solution;

(c) Undertaking broad consultations on the immediate political, socio-economic and security situation, as well as on the humanitarian and wider dimensions of the crisis. As appropriate, the Joint Special Envoy will also support efforts led by the Emergency Relief Coordinator aimed at securing safe and unhindered access for humanitarian assistance to be delivered to persons in need. The Joint Special Envoy will also address human rights issues, as required. He will liaise as appropriate with the Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator in the Syrian Arab Republic and the country team, and provide political guidance to them, while drawing on their analysis;

(d) As appropriate, briefing the General Assembly and other relevant United Nations bodies, as well as the Ministerial Council and the Ministerial Follow-up Committee of the League of Arab States.

9. On 21 March 2012, the Security Council issued a presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/6) expressing full support for the efforts of the Joint Special Envoy to bring an immediate end to all violence and human rights violations, secure humanitarian access and facilitate a Syrian-led political transition to a democratic, plural political system in which citizens are equal regardless of their affiliations or ethnicities or beliefs, including through commencing a comprehensive political dialogue between the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and the whole spectrum of the Syrian opposition. The presidential statement expressed full support for the initial six-point proposal submitted by the Envoy to the Syrian authorities on 11 March 2012, and called upon the Government and opposition to work in good faith with the Envoy towards a peaceful settlement of the crisis and to implement the initial six-point proposal. The Security Council also requested the Envoy to provide regular updates on his progress.

Cooperation with other entities

10. The primary task of the Joint Special Envoy is the provision of the good offices of the Secretary-General in the search of a solution to the Syrian crisis. While his office is dealing primarily with political issues, the Envoy will draw upon necessary expertise from across the United Nations system. In this regard, the Department of Political Affairs and United Nations Development Programme are co-chairing an inter-agency task force that aims to bring all relevant United Nations entities under one umbrella in support of resolving the crisis. In addition, administrative support and office premises for the Office of the Envoy are provided by the United Nations Office at Geneva.

Performance information

11. The Joint Special Envoy was appointed on 23 February 2012 and his key staff was recruited in March 2012. The Department of Political Affairs has assigned two officers to provide immediate support to the Joint Special Envoy. In March 2012, the Joint Special Envoy visited Cairo, Damascus, Qatar, Ankara, Moscow and Beijing to consult key stakeholders in the implementation of his mandate. His efforts have been aimed at achieving the goals outlined by the Joint Special Envoy in his aide-memoire of 11 March 2012 to the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Planning assumptions for 2012

12. The effective discharge of the activities of the Joint Special Envoy will require international staff to support his Office, liaise with all relevant actors and manage the day-to-day activities. The staff will have an official base in Geneva and travel regularly to the field to liaise with relevant actors.

13. Security conditions will allow for a continuation of the operations of the Office of the Joint Special Envoy on the ground. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, Syrian opposition groups and regional and international stakeholders will continue to support the efforts of the Joint Special Envoy. The Security Council will also continue to express confidence and support in his efforts.

14. The objectives, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement for 2012 are presented below.

Objective: To achieve through peaceful means a political solution to the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic, which will meet the legitimate aspirations of the Syrian people to dignity, freedom and justice, based on the principles of equality and non-discrimination

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Cessation of violence by all sides throughout the Syrian Arab Republic	(a) (i) The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic commits to a sustained cessation of armed violence and withdraws all Syrian military and armed forces from cities and towns and returns them to their original home barracks *Performance measures* Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: Yes (ii) Armed opposition groups commit to a sustained cessation of armed violence *Performance measures*: agreement or understanding reached Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: Yes
(b) An inclusive Syrian-led political process is conducted in an environment free from violence, fear, intimidation and extremism, aimed at effectively addressing the legitimate aspirations and concerns of the Syrian people, without prejudging the outcome	(b) (i) Representatives of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and the whole spectrum of Syrian opposition groups engage in a comprehensive political dialogue *Performance measures*: number of meetings Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: 100 (ii) Road map or agreement is reached on a solution that meets the will and aspirations of the Syrian people and ensures full respect for their fundamental rights *Performance measures*: agreement or understanding reached Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: Yes

(c) Cessation of human rights violations	(c) (i) State policies applicable to security forces are revised in accordance with international standards *Performance measures* Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: Yes (ii) Release of detainees and prisoners related to the protests that have taken place in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011 *Performance measures* Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: Yes
(d) Facilitation of the provision of humanitarian access to affected areas	(d) Agreement/understandings on humanitarian access are respected by all parties concerned *Performance measures*: number of violations of the agreement/understandings Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: 0

Outputs

- Provision of good offices and consultations with all internal, regional and international parties concerned aimed at finding a solution to the Syrian crisis
- Regular visits to Damascus and other capitals to promote a political solution to the Syrian crisis
- Advice to all Syrian stakeholders on best practices for reaching a negotiated solution, including on practical arrangements for the cessation of hostilities and other matters
- 3 training workshops on negotiation processes for relevant stakeholders
- As appropriate, facilitation of negotiations between relevant parties to reach an agreement to end the crisis and put forward a political solution acceptable to all concerned
- Regular updates to the Security Council on the progress of the mission of the Joint Special Envoy
- Public awareness-raising initiatives of the Joint Special Envoy, including public statements (30) stressing the importance of political dialogue, an end to violence and human rights violations, and humanitarian access
- Regular briefings to the diplomatic community, including members of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the League of Arab States, on the political/security situation in the Syrian Arab Republic and the efforts of the Joint Special Envoy

External factors

15. The objectives would be achieved on the assumption that all domestic, regional and international stakeholders will fully cooperate with the Office of the Joint Special Envoy.

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January 2010-31 December 2011			*Requirements for 2012*		*Variance analysis 2011-2012*	
	Appropriation	*Estimated expenditure*	*Variance, savings (deficit)*	*Total*	*Non-recurrent*	*Total requirements 2011*	*Variance*
	(1)	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(4)-(6)*
Civilian personnel costs	—	—	—	3 022.3	—	—	3 022.3
Operational costs	—	—	—	4 465.7	111.8	—	4 465.7
Total	**—**	**—**	**—**	**7 488.0**	**111.8**	**—**	**7 488.0**

16. The estimated requirements for the Office of the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States for the Syrian Crisis for the 10-month period ending 31 December 2012 amount to $7,488,000 net ($7,932,200 gross) and will provide for salaries and common staff costs for 18 positions ($3,022,300), as well as operational costs ($4,465,700), comprising consultancies ($165,700), official travel ($1,590,500), and facilities and infrastructure ($578,400); ground transportation ($100,200); air transportation ($750,000); communications ($94,800) and information technology ($135,700); and other supplies, services and equipment ($1,050,400). Of the non-post items, $111,800 relates to one-time expenditures for the refurbishment of office space ($30,000) and provision of information technology and other equipment ($81,800).

17. The initial resource requirements for the Office of the Joint Special Envoy were funded through the unforeseen and extraordinary expenditures mechanism of the Secretary-General. Since the initial funding was intended as a bridging mechanism, the resource requirement for the entire 10-month period is requested in the present report.

18. Extrabudgetary resources have been allocated for three Political Affairs Officers (P-5, P-4, P-3) for six months to provide backstopping within the Department of Political Affairs, and for a general temporary assistance position for a Senior Adviser for three months, based in Geneva.

Staffing requirements

	Professional category and above									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Subtotal***	*Field/ Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Grand total***
Proposed 2012	1	2	2	—	3	2	2	—	**12**	—	6	**18**	—	—	—	**18**

19. The Office of the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States for the Syrian Crisis comprises 11 substantive international staff (1 USG, 2 ASG, 2 D-2, 2 P-5, 2 P-4, 2 P-3), one Senior Administrative Officer (P-5), one Administrative Assistant (General Service, Principal level), one Personal Assistant (General Service, Principal level), three Team Assistants (General Service, Other level) and one Security Officer (General Service, Other level).

20. In addition to the existing staffing above, expertise would be made available from the Department of Political Affairs, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to complement the Joint Special Envoy's team as and when required.

II. Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan

($1,283,200)

Background, mandate and objective

21. Almost one year after the end of the interim period of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, the negotiations between the Sudan and South Sudan on post-separation issues remain ongoing. Following an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council in July 2011 (S/2011/474 and S/2011/475), the Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan was formed subsequent to the expiration of the mandate of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS), to continue to play a good offices role on behalf of the Secretary-General to support the establishment and maintenance of good and peaceful neighbourly relations between the Sudan and South Sudan. This meant assisting the parties to agree on: (a) modalities for implementing benchmarks under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement that remain outstanding, and (b) key post-separation arrangements critical for the establishment of good-neighbourly relations between the parties.

22. Despite the best efforts of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, supported by UNMIS and others, the parties failed to reach agreement on several outstanding issues from the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 2005 prior to the expiration of the Agreement and the independence of South Sudan on 9 July 2011. Key to these were the final status of the Abyei Area, border demarcation and finalization of the popular consultations in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States. Furthermore, while progress was made in negotiations on frameworks and the texts of several agreements that were intended to govern the nature of the relationship between the parties, no agreement was reached on most of the key post-separation issues, in particular transitional financial arrangements relating to sharing of oil revenue.

Cooperation with other entities

23. At the request of the parties, the negotiation process continues to be facilitated by the African Union High-level Impiementation Panel, led by Thabo Mbeki. The Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan, along with other international partners, including other non-United Nations special envoys for the Sudan and South Sudan, coordinates efforts with the African Union Panel. The Special Envoy participates in both the preparation and conduct of every round of discussions and negotiations convened by the Panel.

24. A significant degree of complementarity exists between the mandates of the Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) and the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA). Accordingly, adequate consultation and coordination of political engagement between the senior leadership of these entities will remain critical. Unity of effort between the three missions to support the Office of the Special Envoy operationally will remain vital to ensure sustained and effective United Nations support to the consolidation of peace and stability between and within the Sudan and South Sudan.

25. With regard to the border and the mandated role of UNISFA, the Office continues to advise the parties and the Security Council on courses of action. Working closely with UNISFA, the Special Envoy works with the parties to advance the implementation of the agreement on temporary arrangements for Abyei. Coordination with other United Nations entities in the region is also a priority, resulting in a coordination meeting with UNAMID, UNMISS and UNISFA led by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations.

Planning assumptions for 2012

26. Following his appointment on 1 August 2011, the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan has worked towards the consolidation of peace and stability between the Sudan and South Sudan through political engagement. For this purpose, the Special Envoy, who is based in New York, will travel extensively to the Sudan and South Sudan and will participate in all rounds of formal negotiations conducted under the auspices of the African Union High-level Panel in Addis Ababa. The Special Envoy will conduct numerous consultations with various international partners, including neighbouring States, donor countries and the Security Council.

27. The Office of the Special Envoy is supported by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in New York and maintains a small permanent presence in Juba, Khartoum and Addis Ababa, the venue for the negotiations facilitated by the African Union Panel. Due to the dynamic nature of the talks, the Special Envoy will divide his time between New York and the respective capitals of the two States and will engage in regular discussions with the respective leaders, the African Union Panel and other international partners, including the Security Council, as required.

28. The political, security and economic dynamics of the Sudan and South Sudan remain closely entwined. The relationship between the two parties will continue to affect their respective internal security and those of neighbouring States. A number of the provisions of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement that were not adequately addressed during the interim period, as well as a number of new issues that arose from the separation of South Sudan, will remain major sources of tension and conflict between the Sudan and South Sudan if unresolved. This includes the final status of Abyei, Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile future with Sudan, border demarcation, oil revenue sharing and other transitional financial arrangements.

29. The economic loss of the Sudan of over 75 per cent of its former oil production revenues following the independence of South Sudan on 9 July 2011 will continue to significantly affect the economy. South Sudan is also likely to continue to face a number of significant challenges as it emerges as a new State. Aside from the overwhelming challenges related to development, nation-building and internal

communal and political violence, as recently witnessed in Jonglei and Unity States, will threaten peace in key strategic locations along the border with the Sudan. It remains to be seen whether a growing recognition of the grave economic and political dangers can lead to consensus on how to move forward to avoid a crisis.

30. Both countries are being encouraged to recognize that their respective internal stability is closely related to that of the other, and that the best option to consolidate peace is to politically accommodate opponents through progressive governance reforms that promote the peaceful resolution of outstanding differences and address legitimate grievances between the parties. Against this background, 2012 will be critical to maintain the good offices of the Secretary-General to support the consolidation of peace and stability between and within the Sudan and South Sudan.

31. The objectives, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement for 2012 are presented below.

Objective: To support the process of negotiations to achieve consolidation of peace and stability between the Sudan and South Sudan through political engagement

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Implementation of bilateral agreements signed prior to the independence of South Sudan	(a) (i) Establishment of the Abyei Area Administration *Performance measures* Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: Yes (ii) Withdrawal of armed forces and police from the Abyei Area *Performance measures* Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: Yes (iii) Agreement on a reference map for the safe demilitarized border zone *Performance measures* Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: Yes

	(iv) Establishment of the Joint Border Monitoring and Verification Mechanism *Performance measures* Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: Yes (v) Cessation of hostilities pending an agreement on security and political arrangements in Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan States *Performance measures* Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: 0 cases of hostilities (vi) Humanitarian access for vulnerable populations in Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan States *Performance measures* Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: humanitarian access obtained
(b) Completion of negotiations on the outstanding issues between the Sudan and South Sudan	(b) (i) Agreement reached on transitional financial arrangements/oil, border security, citizenship, currency and trade, assets and liabilities, transport, communications and water *Performance measures* Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: Yes (ii) Agreement reached on a timeline for border demarcation and a dispute resolution mechanism for contested areas *Performance measures*: agreement or understanding reached Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: Yes

Outputs

- Daily engagement and consultations with the authorities of the Sudan and South Sudan and other relevant parties on all issues in connection with the peace consolidation process at both the senior and working levels
- Provision of advice or technical assistance through regular meetings and consultations with the African Union High-level Panel, as requested
- Regular engagement and consultations with key Member States, including countries of the region and neighbouring States, to develop common approaches in addressing the situation in the Sudan and South Sudan
- Periodic briefings by the Special Envoy to the General Assembly and the Security Council, as requested, and to the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January 2010-31 December 2011			*Requirements for 2012*		*Variance analysis 2011-2012*	
	Appropriation	*Estimated expenditure*	*Variance, savings (deficit)*	*Total*	*Non-recurrent*	*Total requirements 2011*	*Variance*
	(1)	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(4)-(6)*
Civilian personnel costs	—	—	—	949.9	—	—	949.9
Operational costs	—	—	—	333.3	—	—	333.3
Total	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1 283.2**	**—**	**—**	**1 283.2**

32. The estimated requirements for the Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan for the 12-month period of 2012 amount to $1,283,200 net ($1,386,400 gross) and will provide for salaries and common staff costs for seven positions ($949,900), as well as operational costs ($333,300) comprising official travel ($251,100), facilities and infrastructure ($77,700) and communications ($4,500).

33. The initial resource requirements for the Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan were funded through the unforeseen and extraordinary expenditures mechanism of the Secretary-General. Since the initial funding was intended as a bridging mechanism, the resource requirement for the entire 12-month period is requested in the present report.

Staffing requirements

	Professional category and above									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Subtotal***	*Field/ Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Grand total***
Proposed 2012	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	**5**	—	1	**1**	—	1	—	**7**

34. The Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan comprises 6 international staff (1 USG, 1 D-1, 2 P-4, 1 P-1/2 and 1 General Service, Other level), and one national staff, Local level.

III. Action required of the General Assembly

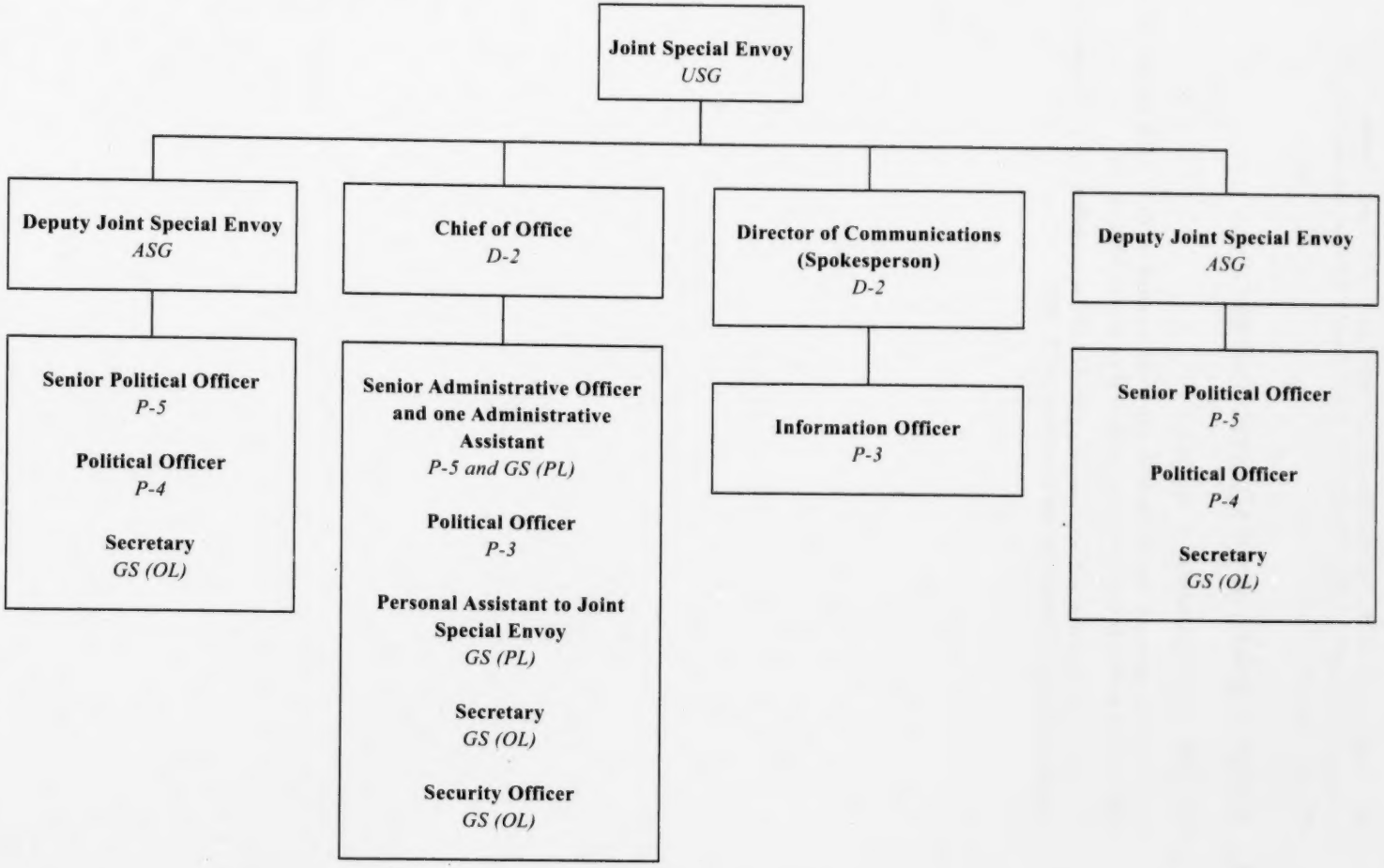
35. **The General Assembly is requested:**

(a) **To approve the budgets in the total amount of $8,771,200 net for the two special political missions presented in the current report; and**

(b) **To approve a charge totalling $8,771,200 net against the provision for special political missions for the biennium 2012-2013.**

Annex

Office of the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States on the Syrian Crisis



Abbreviations: USG, Under-Secretary-General; ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; GS, General Service; PL, Principal level; OL, Other level.

Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan

Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan
1 USG, 1 D-1, 2 P-4, 1 P-1/2, 1 GS, 1 LL

Abbreviations: USG, Under-Secretary-General; GS, General Service; LL, Local level.

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Agenda item 134
Programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013

Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council

United Nations Support Mission in Libya

United Nations Political Office for Somalia

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

Summary

The present report contains the proposed resource requirements for 2012 for the United Nations Support Mission in Libya in an amount of $36,466,600 net ($38,702,600 gross) and the proposed additional resource requirements for the United Nations Political Office for Somalia for 2012 in an amount of $3,046,200 net ($3,046,200 gross).

The General Assembly is requested to approve a total amount of $39,512,800 net ($41,748,800 gross) proposed for the two missions and to approve charging the same amount against the provision appropriated for special political missions under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013.

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I. United Nations Support Mission in Libya

($36,466,600)

Background, mandate and objective

1. In his 7 September 2011 letter to the President of Security Council (S/2011/542), the Secretary-General proposed to establish an integrated United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) in a phased manner. This recommendation, which was based on pre-assessment efforts undertaken by the United Nations system under the leadership of the then Special Adviser of the Secretary-General for post-conflict planning, was approved by the Council in its resolution 2009 (2011). The resolution called for an initial mandate of three months, designed to indicate the United Nations intent to tailor its support to the pace and absorptive capacities of Libyan counterparts, and to allow the United Nations system to strengthen its understanding of the Libyan context and propose a longer-term presence on the basis of field-based analysis and engagement with Libyan leadership and civil society. In view of the delay in establishing a new Government, which was formed on 22 November 2011, the planning process could not take place during the first three months of UNSMIL operations. As a result, the mandate of UNSMIL was extended by the Council for an additional period of three months by its resolution 2022 (2011), which also expanded the mandate to include support for Libyan efforts to address the arms proliferation challenge.

2. Following the formation of the interim Government, an integrated mission planning process was undertaken by the United Nations system, under the leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. The outcome of the process was endorsed by the Secretary-General in a Policy Committee on 14 February 2012 and is outlined in the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council of 1 March 2012 (S/2012/129). On 12 March 2012, by its resolution 2040 (2012), the Council endorsed the proposals of the Secretary-General and extended the mandate of UNSMIL for 12 months, with a focus on the following areas: (a) democratic transition, including the electoral process; (b) human rights, transitional justice and rule of law; (c) public security, including the demobilization, integration or reintegration of ex-combatants; (d) proliferation of arms and border security; and (e) coordination of international support. In implementing its mandate, UNSMIL will follow an approach based on a light footprint in the country, and flexibility in bringing relevant expertise in support of the efforts of the Libyan Government in the mandate areas.

Planning assumptions

3. UNSMIL will remain actively engaged in Libya's electoral process, in particular, and provide support for the formal political transition and the election of a new assembly following the adoption of a new constitution. The future of the UNSMIL presence will also be determined by a range of factors, including the volume of requests by the Libyan authorities, potential changes to the timeline of the political transition, the maintenance of public order through the integration of revolutionary fighters and the evolution of the human rights situation.

4. Under the mandate areas defined by the Security Council in its resolution 2040 (2012), UNSMIL will pursue an approach which recognizes and respects the

particularities of Libya. Engagement with Libyan interlocutors is founded on respect for national ownership and the deployment of United Nations personnel into Libya will follow a phased approach, responsive to the requests of Libyan counterparts. While this approach is developed from an understanding of the Libyan context, it is also consistent with the report on civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict. Proposed staffing levels and structures of UNSMIL reflect this approach, with a relatively small special political mission joining forces with agencies, funds and programmes, maximizing all available resources.

5. UNSMIL will be deployed at a minimum, to Tripoli (the majority of staff) and Benghazi, and will operate under the authority of a Special Representative of the Secretary-General. The staffing needs and structure of the Mission were reviewed and refined during the integrated mission planning process conducted at the beginning of 2012, based on the above-mentioned approach. UNSMIL will have a total of 272 personnel (144 substantive, 74 support and 54 security personnel). In addition, 15 Government-provided personnel will be deployed to provide expertise in the area of policing and rule of law. The proposed staffing is based on needs assessments conducted during the first months of the Mission and reflects the need for intensified efforts to support the wide range of efforts of the Libyan Government. The integrated mission planning process also validated the initial overall approach of UNSMIL in terms of staffing, with a limited number of senior staff able to provide technical advice to Libyan interlocutors on a range of complex and politically sensitive issues.

6. The proposed staffing requirements reflect the required recurrent staffing needs of UNSMIL. In addition, the Mission will require non-recurrent personnel expertise, obtained either internally through short-term assignments from the Secretariat or externally (e.g., Government-provided personnel), to be able to respond quickly upon the request of the Libyan authorities. This approach not only delivers responsive expertise as needed but also minimizes costs associated with recruiting long-term personnel.

7. UNSMIL mission support staffing requirements incorporate the principles of the global field support strategy and existing capacities will be leveraged in order to achieve efficiencies and lighten the deployment footprint in Libya. In this regard, critical administrative support will be delivered from the United Nations Global Service Centre, which will also be the staging point for deployment and provision of administrative and logistics coordination, with only a relatively small mission support component deployed to Libya. Of the proposed mission support complement of 74 personnel, 15 positions are to be deployed to Brindisi, Italy, to augment capacity in the Service Centre to support UNSMIL. The staffing table also proposes a robust security personnel presence in recognition of the security situation.

8. It is assumed that in 2012 there will be no infrastructure programme and that appropriate existing premises will be available from the Government, with minimal alteration associated costs to bring the complex to minimum operating security standards. With regard to staff accommodation, owing to the current security situation in Libya, staff will be accommodated in a single secure compound cleared by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security.

9. With improving conditions of commercial air travel, the Mission will not require a dedicated aircraft.

Cooperation with other entities

10. UNSMIL will work in a fully integrated manner with the United Nations country team. At the leadership level, the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator is the link between the Mission and the country team.

11. At the programmatic level, the United Nations Electoral Support Team is an integrated team under the leadership of the Director of Electoral Affairs, UNSMIL. The Arms Proliferation Section of UNSMIL also comprises staff from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Mine Action Service to streamline all United Nations support in this area. Mechanisms have also been established to ensure a coordinated approach to the delivery of support to the Libyan authorities in the areas of security, human rights/transitional justice/rule of law and public information.

12. With the adoption of the new UNSMIL mandate and the development of a Libyan national transition and recovery plan, UNSMIL and the United Nations country team will develop, in the course of 2012, a joint planning framework, with the aim of maximizing the impact of the United Nations system in Libya.

13. UNSMIL will also work closely with a range of other international partners, especially in the areas of security sector and electoral support, based on comparative advantages. For example, on border security, UNSMIL will work with bilateral partners and the European Union, which are expected to engage significantly at the implementation level (for example, hardware and customs training).

Component 1: facilitating democratic transition, including the electoral process

14. UNSMIL will provide technical assistance and advisory services on a range of electoral requirements, including electoral security, voter and candidate registration, out-of-country and special list voting, budget and finance, procurement and electoral asset management, logistics and field operations, polling staff training and media relations.

15. The Mission will also work closely with other United Nations country team partners to ensure the safe, active and informed participation of the Libyan population in the elections, with a special emphasis on youth, women and minorities.

16. Working with the country team and other international partners, UNSMIL will continue to support the political systems and institutions that will strengthen the legitimacy of the transition, including through better defined relations between the central Government and local authorities, and the emergence of a free and responsible media.

17. Women's engagement in the transitional justice and reconciliation processes, including regarding missing persons, gender-sensitive security sector reform and the strengthening of national and civil society capacities to promote, respect and investigate violations of women's rights will also be addressed (see components 2 and 3). Finally, UNSMIL will engage with youth to support their engagement in the political and socio-economic life.

Component 2: promoting public security and border security

18. UNSMIL will support Libyan efforts to develop an effective and accountable security sector that respects human rights, upholds the rule of law and has the confidence of Libyan people. To this end, the Mission's role will include the provision of strategic and technical advice to national stakeholders on security sector-wide issues, including those pertaining to civilian oversight and management, and the demobilization and integration/reintegration of ex-combatants.

19. Assistance at the policy level will be complemented by a support role in the implementation of demobilization and integration processes in security sector institutions, as requested. Similarly, UNSMIL and the United Nations country team will provide technical advisory support for the development of adequate socio-economic prospects for ex-combatants choosing to return to civilian life. The Mission will also provide strategic and technical advisory services to the Ministry of Interior on issues of oversight and management, command and control, strategic and operational planning, training needs, integration of ex-combatants into the police, and elections security.

20. In all strategic and technical interventions, UNSMIL will seek to ensure compliance of security sector reforms with international human rights standards. UNSMIL will also be in a position, if requested, to provide support to national authorities on defence sector-related challenges, including those pertaining to the integration of ex-combatants into the branches of national defence, and issues pertaining to civilian oversight and management of the defence sector.

21. UNSMIL will continue to provide support to Libyan authorities in their efforts to establish effective oversight, management and control of Libya's weapons arsenal in line with international conventions. To this end, the Mission will provide advice on international standards of arms control and assist the Libyan authorities in, inter alia, registration of man-portable air-defence systems, ammunition storage and management, and the clearance of mines and explosive remnants of war.

22. UNSMIL will also continue to facilitate in-country engagement by other international bodies responsible for weapons control, such as the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and work closely with interested regional partners and relevant international organizations, such as the International Civil Aviation Organization and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate.

23. UNSMIL arms proliferation and border security functions will be implemented through an integrated United Nations structure, based on a strong role for the United Nations Mine Action Service and the participation of UNICEF and UNDP in the areas of mine risk education for children and institutional training, respectively. Other actors, such as the International Organization for Migration, will also provide support within this coordination structure, with expertise on integrated border security management.

24. UNSMIL will also assist Libyan authorities in their efforts to establish protection, oversight, management and control of the country's borders and to establish effective cooperation with its neighbours and the wider region on the issue of border security and arms proliferation, including by promoting coordination with relevant regional and international mechanisms and organizations.

Component 3: promoting human rights, transitional justice and the rule of law

25. UNSMIL will give high priority to supporting the Libyan authorities and other civic institutions in ensuring that the transition, including the transitional justice process, is anchored in solid rule of law systems, institutions and practices, and in the respect for human rights. Support would be provided for the development and implementation of a comprehensive transitional justice strategy, on the basis of sound legal frameworks, international standards and comparative experience.

26. UNSMIL will assist the authorities in the development of new legislation and in processes of legal and institutional reform, with a view to ensuring compliance with international human rights standards, including those specifically pertaining to women's and child rights. The Mission will offer support to secure technical assistance for the development of an independent national institution that would drive, sustain and monitor the country's commitment and capacity to promote and protect human rights. It will also facilitate training of civil society to monitor human rights violations, develop strategies and establish mechanisms in order to advocate directly with ministries and other State institutions, while it conducts basic monitoring functions to meet its United Nations reporting requirements.

27. UNSMIL engagement in other rule of law efforts will focus on immediate strengthening of the corrections system and fostering effective linkages along the criminal justice chain. It will, in particular, continue to provide advisory support to Libyan counterparts on the consolidation of the authority of the Ministry of Justice over detainees, the review of their cases by means of a fair and transparent legal process and the prevention of human rights violations.

Component 4: coordinating international support to Libya's transition

28. UNSMIL will provide support for Libyan efforts to coordinate international engagement to assist the transition, taking into account the capacity of the Libyan authorities to absorb such support. It will facilitate the development of partnerships between Libya and international actors, especially in areas where the Mission has neither the mandate nor the comparative advantage to respond directly to Libyan needs. It will also be available to mobilize external expertise for technical assistance for a range of central ministries and institutions on issues of strategic planning, civil service reform and decentralization.

29. The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement of UNSMIL are presented below.

Objective: A peaceful, orderly and democratic transition process to meet the aspirations of the Libyan people

Component 1: facilitating democratic transition, including the electoral process

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) A Libyan electoral management body conducts electoral processes as set out in the constitutional declaration for the transitional period	(a) (i) A regulatory framework for electoral events is in place *Performance measures* Actual 2010: not applicable Estimate 2011: not applicable Target 2012: adoption and publication of Administration Law and Electoral Law (ii) An electoral management body is functional throughout the country *Performance measures* Actual 2010: not applicable Estimate 2011: not applicable Target 2012: main office established and staffed (iii) Eligible voters are identified and registered *Performance measures* Actual 2010: not applicable Estimate 2011: not applicable Target 2012: a credible and comprehensive voter registry is completed (iv) Electoral events are held, as set out in the constitutional declaration *Performance measures* Actual 2010: not applicable Estimate 2011: not applicable Target 2012: a National Council is elected

Outputs

- Provision of advice and assistance, through daily meetings and written guidance, to the electoral management body on all aspects of elections, including drafting of electoral laws and regulations, administration, procedures and training, media and communications, political parties, voter education, data management and voter registration processes

- Coordination of international assistance providers through 14 meetings throughout the year
- Provision of advice and technical assistance to the Libyan police on planning and implementing the election security plan
- Provision of advice and advocacy with the High National Electoral Commission and civil society organizations for active and informed participation in the electoral process by the Libyan people, with special emphasis on youth, women and minorities
- Provision of advice to the National Transitional Council on an inclusive process for the development of legislation regulating political parties
- Convening of weekly meetings with political parties to provide information on electoral systems and democratic processes, and to provide advice on developing a coherent and unified platform for political participation
- Provision of good offices to resolve electoral disputes and complaints following the electoral process

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(b) A constitutional process is set up and the constitution is adopted	(b) (i) A constitutional committee is formed *Performance measures* Actual 2010: not applicable Estimate 2011: not applicable Target 2012: constitution drafting committee in place by 30 August 2012 (ii) The constitution is adopted by referendum *Performance measures* Actual 2010: not applicable Estimate 2011: not applicable Target 2012: referendum on constitution held by 30 November 2012

Outputs

- Provision of advice and assistance, through weekly meetings, to the national congress and other national authorities on the establishment of a constitution drafting committee(s), and on the drafting of the constitution
- Provision of assistance to the Libyan authorities on the organization of the referendum
- Provision of advice and advocacy with the High National Electoral Commission and civil society organizations for an inclusive constitutional process, with special emphasis on youth, women and minorities
- Provision of support for the design and implementation of the constitution-making process and expert advice on substantive issues relevant to constitutional formation, as requested by Libyan interlocutors

- Provision of support and technical advice to the National Transitional Council on the functioning of parliamentary systems and the establishment of administrative and procedural structures for a functioning legislative branch
- Provision of good offices to resolve disputes among various stakeholders, delegates and Government officials on contentious issues related to the drafting of the constitution
- Identification of best practices from other constitutional processes, to be shared with the national congress and civil society in order to enable the development of an inclusive political system
- Provision of coordination support and technical assistance to women's organizations for participation in the constitutional drafting process

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(c) Inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation processes take place	(c) (i) Holding of broad-based, inclusive regional or national conferences to promote political dialogue and national reconciliation *Performance measures* Actual 2010: not applicable Estimate 2011: not applicable Target 2012: 3 conferences, with 25 per cent quota for women's participation (ii) Interventions by influential actors (tribal leaders, Government representatives, civil society actors) to mediate local or regional conflicts, or promote national reconciliation *Performance measures* Actual 2010: not applicable Estimate 2011: not applicable Target 2012: 8 interventions (iii) Emergence of local and national political parties which aim to foster national reconciliation and dialogue *Performance measures* Actual 2010: not applicable Estimate 2011: not applicable Target 2012: emergence of 30 political parties

Outputs

- Provision of policy advice and technical support to the Office of National Reconciliation within the Office of the Prime Minister, as it relates to promoting national reconciliation and political dialogue

- Provision of advice for to the development of advocacy strategies and the formation of networks of civil society organizations, including the identification and deployment of experts to assist in strengthening civil society capacity in fostering dialogue and national reconciliation, and mediation of local disputes
- Provision of good offices and technical assistance, including through regular trips to the regions, to strengthen the participation of minority communities in the political process
- Provision of advice on regional and subregional initiatives related to issues affecting national reconciliation and coordinate initiatives
- Identification and short-term deployment of experts to strengthen the public information capacities of the Libyan authorities and civil society organizations
- Provision of support and technical advice to the National Transitional Council on the functioning of parliamentary systems and the establishment of administrative and procedural structures for a functioning legislative branch
- Provision of support to women's organizations to prepare and participate in the national dialogue process. This includes support to generate common platforms, access to national dialogue plans and agendas, and the creation of dedicated space for women's engagement in dialogue forums, including dedicated speaking roles

Component 2: promoting public security and border security

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved public security	(a) (i) Establishment of an inter-ministerial crisis management committee *Performance measures* Actual 2010: not applicable Estimate 2011: not applicable Target 2012: 3 meetings of the committee (ii) Generic and specialized training for Libyan police (including in human rights, riot control, gender and women's rights, community policing, child rights and domestic violence) *Performance measures* Actual 2010: not applicable Estimate 2011: not applicable Target 2012: training plan developed and implementation phase started (iii) Number of revolutionary fighters integrated into security institutions

Performance measures

Actual 2010: not applicable

Estimate 2011: not applicable

Target 2012: 15,000 fighters integrated

Outputs

- Provision of assistance to the Office of the Prime Minister in convening 2 inter-ministerial retreats to develop a cross-ministerial workplan so as to address short-term security challenges and monitor progress towards implementing the joint plans
- Convening of 12 coordination meetings with the Ministry of Interior and international partners to coordinate the delivery of multilateral police capacity-building assistance
- Provision of advice for the development of a media strategy for the Ministry of Interior
- Convening of 6 meetings of the information sharing group on assistance to the defence forces comprised of bilateral and multilateral institutions interested in supporting the army and selected by Libyan authorities
- Provision of support to the Libyan authorities for improving their security, including in the defence sector, integration of fighters, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, including deployment of United Nations Police to help establish and manage Ministry of Interior working groups
- Provision of advice to the Libyan authorities through weekly meetings on registration, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants
- Convening of 12 coordination meetings with the appropriate Libyan authorities and international partners on demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants
- Issuance of report on women's physical security and mobility in Libya

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(b) Comprehensive measures to increase security and strengthen the management of Libya's borders are implemented	(b) (i) Libyan authorities implement an integrated management plan for land and maritime borders *Performance measures* Actual 2010: not applicable Estimate 2011: not applicable Target 2012: adoption by the Council of Ministers of an integrated (customs, immigration and border security) border management plan and budget for Libya's land and maritime borders (ii) Ministerial conference with immediate neighbours and Mali, Morocco and Mauritania, and regional action plan

Performance measures

Actual 2010: not applicable

Estimate 2011: not applicable

Target 2012: action plan adopted by the conference to strengthen regional and subregional cooperation in arms control, irregular migration, customs and law enforcement, in line with international standards on the rights of refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants

(iii) Development of a national plan for ammunition storage

Performance measures

Actual 2010: not applicable

Estimate 2011: not applicable

Target 2012: serviceable ammunition storage locations identified, plan developed and 30 per cent of immediate priority tasks completed

Outputs

- Provision of support for inter-ministerial cooperation and coordination, in particular between the Ministries of Interior, Defence and Finance, on developing integrated border security and management
- Provision of support for the integration of human rights concerns, including gender, into Libya's border security policies and practices, with a particular focus on human and drug trafficking
- Convening of 8 meetings of the information sharing group (Libyan authorities, bilateral and multilateral partners, OPCW and IAEA) on nuclear material, chemical weapons and non-conventional weapons, including man-portable air-defence systems
- Convening of 12 meetings of the sub-working group on man-portable air-defence systems with international partners
- Provision of support to national authorities for mobilizing and coordinating international assistance in the area of border security, through monthly coordination meetings with Libyan authorities and international partners
- Provision of analysis and advice to Libyan authorities on the regional impact of Libya's border security policies and practices, as well as the regional influence on those policies and practices
- Provision of facilitation for in-country engagement by various international weapons control bodies, such as OPCW and IAEA
- Deployment of weapons registration and ammunition management experts to provide assistance to relevant Libyan authorities for developing programmes to deal with all mine action, explosive remnants of war, physical security and stockpile management, ammunition management and weapons registration issues (including man-portable air-defence systems)

- Convening of 12 coordination meetings on border security with appropriate Libyan authorities and international partners

Component 3: promoting human rights, transitional justice and the rule of law

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Strengthened Libyan institutional capacity to protect and promote human rights, including women's and child rights	(a) (i) Increased number of new Government policies, regulations and legislation addressing human rights issues and inclusion of human rights provisions in the constitution *Performance measures* Actual 2010: not applicable Estimate 2011: not applicable Target 2012: provisions in the new constitution to promote human rights and 5 regulations or new laws that promote human rights principles are promulgated (ii) Development of capacity of civil society and of human rights defenders, including women's rights defenders, to monitor and report on alleged human rights violations *Performance measures* Actual 2010: not applicable Estimate 2011: not applicable Target 2012: network of human rights defenders established in different parts of Libya for strengthening their advocacy efforts (iii) Strengthened national human rights institutions, including the National Council on Public Liberties and Human Rights *Performance measures* Actual 2010: not applicable Estimate 2011: not applicable Target 2012: 8 meetings with the National Council on Public Liberties and Human Rights for the purpose of offering technical assistance to operationalize the mandate of the Council

	(iv) Transfer of detainees to Ministry of Justice facilities from revolutionary fighters' control and improvement in prison conditions *Performance measures* Actual 2010: not applicable Estimate 2011: not applicable Target 2012: 50 per cent of detainees transferred

Outputs

- Issuance of 6 notes and/or resource materials for integration of human rights and gender aspects in UNSMIL components working in the area of elections, the security sector and the drafting of the new constitution
- Convening of weekly meetings with Government officials to raise awareness of human rights issues, including gender and child protection
- Assessment of the capacity-building needs of civil society and provision of basic training in human rights monitoring and reporting
- In collaboration with UNSMIL police advisers, assessment of the human rights training needs of law enforcement officials is conducted and presented to the Government
- Provision of advice and support to the National Council on Public Liberties and Human Rights through monthly strategic meetings, and provision of support to secure training to the Council on the establishment of a body that is fully compliant with Paris Principles and on conducting human rights investigations
- Conduct of regular visits to detention centres and provision of follow-up advice to the Ministry of Justice to keep improving the situation on detentions

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(b) Transitional justice strategy put in place	(b) (i) Establishment of a Fact-Finding and Reconciliation Commission and Victims Compensation Board, and other reconciliation strategies *Performance measures* Actual 2010: not applicable Estimate 2011: not applicable Target 2012: 2 transitional justice bodies established, in line with international standards

	(ii) Commencement of national trials *Performance measures* Actual 2010: not applicable Estimate 2011: not applicable Target 2012: 4 to 6 trials in relation to human rights abuses or conflict-related crimes have started
	(iii) Legal framework and action plan on missing persons, including a registry *Performance measures* Actual 2010: not applicable Estimate 2011: not applicable Target 2012: 1 draft law

Outputs

- Development of capacity-building programme, inclusive of gender considerations, for Fact-Finding and Reconciliation Commission and Victims Compensation Board
- 5 consultations among marginalized or vulnerable groups of transitional justice strategy, including a gender-based perspective
- Organization of 4 training sessions for prosecutors on criminal justice aspects of transitional justice
- Conduct of assessment on missing persons and provision of support to the development of a registry and to the development of a draft law on missing persons in Libya
- Convening of monthly meetings with relevant ministries and the National Transitional Council to discuss the development, implementation and evaluation of transitional justice/reconciliation strategies

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(c) Improved respect for the rule of law	(c) (i) Resumption of judicial activities *Performance measures* Actual 2010: not applicable Estimate 2011: not applicable Target 2012: 50 per cent of courts reopened and functioning

	(ii) Reform of Libyan prisons
	Performance measures
	Actual 2010: not applicable
	Estimate 2011: not applicable
	Target 2012: 50 per cent of prisons under Government control managed by regular prison staff
	(iii) Increased compliance of the Libyan justice system with international human rights standards, including women's rights
	Performance measures
	Actual 2010: not applicable
	Estimate 2011: not applicable
	Target 2012: 5 revised laws, including the Criminal Code, to better protect human rights

Outputs

- Provision of advice to the Libyan authorities, through weekly meetings, on the constitutional, legal and institutional frameworks, and the functioning, independence and oversight of the judiciary
- Provision of advice, through regular meetings with the Libyan authorities, to support the strengthening of the corrections system in collaboration with United Nations partners and to foster effective linkages along the criminal justice chain
- Conduct of 4 training sessions, including gender awareness training, and provision of technical advice to judicial police
- Conduct of monthly prison visits and provision of inputs into the reform of the prison system, including on standards relating to women and children
- Completion of a review of Libyan legislation and the Criminal Code, including a gender and human rights perspective, in support of reforms undertaken by the Libyan authorities
- Upon the request of Libyan authorities, identification and deployment of relevant experts on specialized aspects of criminal justice, constitutional reform, judicial and corrections issues, as well as other needs related to human rights and the rule of law

Component 4: coordinating international support to Libya's transition

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) International support to the transition is well coordinated and aligned with the priorities of the Libyan Government	(a) (i) The structure of the coordination with the international community is functioning *Performance measures* Actual 2010: not applicable Estimate 2011: not applicable Target 2012: the structure is established by the Government of Libya under the leadership of the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and monthly meetings are organized (12 meetings) (ii) National strategic transition plan developed *Performance measures* Actual 2010: not applicable Estimate 2011: not applicable Target 2012: 1 plan finalized and shared with the international community (iii) Number of programmes funded by Libya Recovery Trust Fund in support to the Government of Libya *Performance measures* Actual 2010: not applicable Estimate 2011: not applicable Target 2012: 2 programmes

Outputs

- Provision of advice to the Ministry of Planning for the development of a national strategic transition plan
- Organization of monthly coordination meetings which result in projects and programmes implemented with the support of international community partners
- Establishment of Libya Recovery Trust Fund Policy Board and Steering Committee, and organization of periodic meetings, as needed, chaired by the Government and the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General
- Provision of support for 4 planning workshops facilitated with the Libyan authorities, international partners, UNSMIL and the United Nations country team
- Provision of expert advice to the Libyan authorities, upon their request, in the areas of strategic planning, civil service reform and decentralization, and/or other areas as deemed necessary

External factors

30. The objectives will be met and the expected accomplishments achieved provided that (a) the international community remains engaged with Libya and provides support in areas requested by the Libyan Government, and (b) the political and security situation creates an environment conducive to a peaceful and smooth transition to democracy.

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January 2010-31 December 2011		*Requirements for 2012*			
	Appropriations	*Estimated expenditure*	*Total*	*Non-recurrent*	*Total requirements 2011*	*Variance 2011-2012*
Category	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)=(3)-(5)*
Civilian personnel costs	1 544.4	1 573.3	18 836.7	—	1 544.4	17 292.3
Operational costs	8 263.0	7 943.7	17 629.9	5 026.3	8 263.0	9 366.9
Total	**9 807.4**	**9 517.0**	**36 466.6**	**5 026.3**	**9 807.4**	**26 659.2**

31. It should be noted that the interim funding requirements of UNSMIL for 2012 are being met through the commitment authority in the amount of $16 million granted by the General Assembly in its resolution 66/246.

32. The estimated requirements for the United Nations Support Mission in Libya for a one-year period ending 31 December 2012 requested in the present report amount to $36,466,600 net ($38,702,600 gross) and provide for salaries and common staff costs ($18,836,700) for a staffing complement of 272 positions; Government-provided personnel ($365,600); consultants ($1,427,500); travel of staff ($1,616,900); facilities and infrastructure ($6,304,900); ground transportation ($573,400); communications ($2,455,700); information technology ($2,233,700); medical expenses ($364,900); and other services, supplies and equipment ($2,287,300).

Staffing requirements

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Subtotal***	*Field/ Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total International***	*National Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Proposed 2012	1	1	5	6	13	38	44	—	**108**	66	—	**174**	29	66	3	**272**

33. It is proposed that the Mission comprise 272 positions, as follows:

(a) The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (7 positions) will be responsible for the overall management of the Mission and the implementation of its mandate towards assisting and supporting transition efforts in Libya. It will comprise the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, one Special Adviser (D-2) on issues related to regional implications of arms

proliferation and border security, two Special Assistants (P-5, P-4), one Special Assistant to the Special Adviser (P-4) and two Personal Assistants (Field Service);

(b) The Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (4 positions) will be responsible for coordinating and implementing United Nations support for the national recovery and development efforts, and ensuring coherence between the Mission and the wider United Nations system. It will ensure effective planning, coordination and implementation of the recovery efforts of the United Nations system in Libya. It will comprise the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Assistant Secretary-General), one Special Assistant (P-4), one Personal Assistant (Field Service) and one Administrative Assistant (Local level);

(c) The Office of the Chief of Staff (12 positions) will ensure the effective direction, management and implementation of UNSMIL operations and its mandate. It will include the Translation and Interpretation Unit, and will comprise the Chief of Staff (D-1), one Strategic Planner (P-4), one Staff Counsellor and Welfare Officer (P-4), one Special Assistant (P-3), one National Programme Officer (National Officer), one Administrative Assistant (Field Service), the Head of the Translation and Interpretation Unit (P-4), one Translator/Interpreter (P-3) and four Translators (National Officer);

(d) The Coordination Section (4 positions) will support the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General in his/her Resident Coordinator functions. It will provide support for the development of strategic and programmatic frameworks for the United Nations country team and facilitate United Nations agency joint programming efforts in support of Libya's recovery and development priorities. It will also provide support for the management of the Libya Recovery Trust Fund and coordinate resource mobilization initiatives. The Section will perform other coordination tasks for the country team, including secretariat functions for United Nations country team meetings. It will be headed by a Senior Coordination Officer (P-5) and comprise two Coordination Officers (P-4, P-3) and a National Programme Officer (National Officer);

(e) The Public Information and Communications Section (10 positions) will provide objective and accurate information about the work of the Mission to Libyan, regional and international audiences, in order to promote understanding of and support for the work of UNSMIL. It will work closely with the Head of Mission and other senior officials to manage their media relations and public information activities. It will also ensure that effective media monitoring mechanisms are established to enable the Mission to gauge perceptions and attitudes of the United Nations work in Libya among key target audiences, and take steps to respond to inaccurate or misleading reporting. In addition, the Section will design public information campaigns to support and explain the key objectives of the Mission and work closely with public information counterparts in other United Nations entities working in the country. The Section will comprise one Chief Public Information Officer (D-1), one Senior Public Information Officer/Spokesperson (P-5), two Public Information Officers (P-3), four National Programme Officers (National Officer), one Administrative Assistant (Field Service) and one Administrative Assistant (Local level);

(f) The Political Affairs Division (22 positions) will monitor and assess political developments in Libya, formulate political strategies and carry out in-depth

analysis of political developments with regard to the implementation of the political mandate of UNSMIL, and identify entry points to further advance national dialogue and reconciliation. It also comprises an Information Analysis Unit which would provide UNSMIL with a dedicated capacity to monitor developments and understand the operational environment on a continuous basis. The Division will have offices in Tripoli and Benghazi. It will comprise a Director of Political Affairs (D-2), a Women's Empowerment Adviser (D-1), two Senior Political Affairs Advisers (P-5), one Senior Information Analyst (P-5), eight Political Affairs Officers (5 P-4, 3 P-3), two Administrative Assistants (Field Service) and seven National Programme Officers (National Officer);

(g) The Electoral Assistance Division (48 positions), as part of the United Nations Electoral Support Team, will focus on efforts to establish Libyan institutional frameworks to conduct technically sound electoral processes that are seen as credible and accepted by the Libyan people. It will provide technical advice and support on a range of electoral issues. Core activities will also include providing expertise on establishing a voters list. The Division will comprise a Chief Electoral Adviser (D-2); two Senior Electoral Officers (P-5); two Electoral Logistics Officers (1 P-4, 1 P-3); two Data Management and Information Technology Officers for voter registration (1 P-4, 1 P-3); two Electoral Procedures and Training Officers (1 P-5, 1 P-3); one Electoral Security Support Officer (P-3); four Electoral Field Operations/Coordination Officers (2 P-4, 2 P-3); one Out-of-Country Voting Officer (P-4); one Entity/Candidate Certification Officer (P-3); one Planning Officer (P-4); one International Administration Officer (Field Service); and two National Programme Officers (National Officer). The three field offices (Tripoli, Benghazi and Sabha) will be staffed with a Chief of Office (3 P-4) and supported by a total of 11 Electoral Field Officers (11 P-3). The Public Outreach Unit will be headed by one Electoral Officer (P-4), supported by Electoral Officers in civic/voter education (P-3), public information (P-4) and graphic design (P-3). External Relations will comprise one Observer Liaison (P-3). The Division will also comprise eight assistants for language and administrative support (Local level). In addition, one Desk Officer (P-4) in New York will be required to backstop the Electoral Support Office, review plans and strategies, serve as focal point on electoral issues for Member States, conduct analysis and provide ongoing advice to the team in the mission area;

(h) The Human Rights, Transitional Justice and Rule of Law Division (21 positions) will work with the Libyan authorities and civil society to provide advice and technical assistance, advocate for the advancement of human rights and monitor and report on the human rights situation. It will comprise one Director of Human Rights/Representative of the High Commissioner (D-2); one Senior Transitional Justice Adviser (P-5); one Senior Rule of Law Adviser (P-5); one Human Rights Officer on Transitional Justice (P-4); three Human Rights Outreach Officers (1 P-4, 2 P-3); one Human Rights Officer for Child Protection/Security Sector (P-4); one Human Rights Officer for Democratic Transition and National Institutions (P-4); one Judicial Affairs Officer (P-4); one Corrections Officer (P-4); one Human Rights Training Officer (P-4); one Reporting Officer (P-3); one Human Rights Officer on Gender/Transitional Justice (P-3); six National Programme Officers (National Officer); and one Administrative Assistant (Field Service);

(i) The Security Sector Advisory and Coordination Division (8 positions) will coordinate the Mission-wide approach to security, in addition to providing

specific advice to Mission leadership and Libyan authorities on security sector-wide issues. It will also offer technical assistance to Libyan authorities on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration-related matters. The Division comprises the Director of Security Sector Advisory and Coordination (D-2); one Senior Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Adviser (D-1); one Senior Security Sector Adviser (P-5); two Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Officers (2 P-4); one Administrative Assistant (Field Service); and two National Programme Officers (National Officer);

(j) The Police Section (4 positions) will be responsible for providing overall advice to UNSMIL leadership and the Libyan authorities on police matters. It will comprise a Senior Police Adviser (D-1); two Police Liaison Officers (P-4); and one Administrative Assistant (Field Service);

(k) The Arms Proliferation and Border Security Section (4 positions) will provide technical assistance to the Libyan counterparts. It will comprise one Senior Adviser (P-5); one Adviser (P-3); one National Programme Officer (National Officer); and one Administrative Assistant (Field Service);

(l) The Security Section (54 positions) will provide relevant security functions to all persons in Libya for whom the United Nations security management system applies. In this regard, it is fundamentally a security risk management entity. The Section comprises 3 P-3, 27 Field Service and 24 Local-level staff;

(m) The Mission Support Division (74 positions) will complement critical administrative support that will be delivered from the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy. It will comprise 74 personnel, of which 15 positions will be deployed to Brindisi to augment capacity in the United Nations Global Service Centre to support UNSMIL. The Division will include the Office of the Chief (1 D-1, 1 P-4, 2 P-3, 2 Field Service); the Personnel Section (1 P-4, 1 P-3, 5 Field Service, 3 Local level); the Finance and Budget Section (1 P-3, 4 Field Service, 2 Local level); the Procurement Section (1 P-3, 2 Field Service, 1 National Officer); the Communications and Information Technology Section (4 Field Service, 5 Local level, 2 United Nations Volunteers); the Central Warehouse and Distribution Section (1 P-3, 1 Field Service, 5 Local level); the Property Management Services Section (3 Field Service, 2 Local level); the Medical Section (1 P-4, 1 Field Service, 1 Local level, 1 United Nations Volunteer); the Engineering and Facilities Management Section (1 P-3, 3 Field Service, 3 Local level); and the Transport and Movement Control Section (2 Field Service, 11 Local level).

B. United Nations Political Office for Somalia

($3,046,200)

Background, mandate and objective

34. The United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) was established in April 1995 to advance the cause of peace and reconciliation in Somalia. The current mandate of the Office is laid down in Security Council resolutions 1814 (2008), 1863 (2009), 1872 (2009), 1910 (2010), 1976 (2011), 2010 (2011) and 2036 (2012), and in relevant reports of the Secretary-General.

35. The Kampala Accord of June 2011 and the subsequent road map for ending the transition in Somalia of September 2011 set out a pathway to legitimately end the transitional federal institutions and establish a new political dispensation in Somalia by 20 August 2012. The tasks to be accomplished by the institutions under the road map were, inter alia, improved security in Mogadishu and the rest of Somalia, including maritime security, finalization and adoption of a draft constitution, reform of parliament and election of a new Government, national reconciliation and outreach, and promotion of good governance and accountability.

36. In the following months, there were significant advances on the political and military tracks in Somalia. Somalia stakeholders, in their meetings in Garowe in December 2011 and February 2012, agreed on arrangements to finalize the constitutional process and establish a new parliament. A key commitment was to convene a 1,000-member Constituent Assembly, broadly representative of all groups in Somalia, to provisionally adopt the constitution, pending a constitutional referendum. Agreement was also reached on modalities to establish a new parliament by June 2012.

37. Since mid-2011, the Transitional Federal Government forces, jointly with the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and Ethiopian forces, have recovered over 90 per cent of Mogadishu from the Al-Shabaab insurgency, as well as the key towns of Belet Weyne and Baidoa in south-central Somalia. Despite the existing security threats, the situation improved and enabled the Secretary-General to visit Mogadishu on 9 December 2011, the first such visit in over 20 years. In January 2012 the Special Representative of the Secretary-General transferred his Office to Mogadishu, with a core team of 12 staff, representing an important step towards implementing the incremental approach envisaged in paragraphs 82 to 86 of the Secretary-General's report of 16 April 2009 (S/2009/210), in line with Security Council resolution 2010 (2011).

38. On 23 February 2012, more than 50 countries and organizations at the London Conference on Somalia welcomed those developments and expressed their joint commitment to support continued progress in Somalia. In the presidential statement of 5 March 2012 (S/PRST/2012/4), the Security Council welcomed the London consensus and reiterated its full support for UNPOS work to facilitate progress on the political track. It welcomed, in particular, the relocation of UNPOS and encouraged the United Nations to take further steps to achieve a more permanent and full relocation to Somalia, as security conditions allow.

39. The original UNPOS budget for 2012 stands at $17.4 million. This amount is almost evenly distributed between staffing and operational costs to support the peace process activities. The resources available for programmatic activities amount to approximately 50 per cent of the operational costs. The remaining budget relates to such non-discretionary requirements as rent, utilities and communication services.

40. The new momentum in the peace process and intensified focus of Member States on Somalia has created new opportunities and expectations of UNPOS in respect of implementation of the road map. Some priority activities in this regard entail resource requirements which were not foreseen at the time of the 2012 budget submission. Of these, while a majority will be sought through voluntary contributions, the present report envisages additional requirements of $3,046,200

that relate to the implementation of the road map (mainly the constitutional benchmark) and to UNPOS relocation.

41. The present report also aims to outline some of the achievements and planning assumptions in 2012, which have had major financial implications for UNPOS. It describes the additional financial resources that UNPOS would require to facilitate the successful completion of the political transition in Somalia, in particular, the constitutional and parliamentary reform processes and UNPOS deployment to Mogadishu.

Cooperation with other entities

42. UNPOS participates in the United Nations country team and Security Management Team meetings that guide the United Nations development and humanitarian operations as well as the welfare of staff in Somalia. In support of the integrated approach, UNPOS leads the United Nations Strategic Policy Group, which sets policy guidance for the Organization in Somalia on political, security, development and humanitarian activities. UNPOS also convenes the Joint Planning Unit that provides support for the United Nations operational coordination and the Strategic Policy Group.

43. To ensure optimum United Nations support for the constitutional process, the United Nations country team and UNPOS have established a joint Constitutional Affairs Unit comprised of UNPOS and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and UNPOS are discussing options to enhance cooperation, possibly leading to the co-location of Office staff in UNPOS to work on counter-piracy. Following the integration of all administrative and support functions from UNPOS into the United Nations Support Office for AMISOM (UNSOA) in 2010, UNPOS and UNSOA are further strengthening cooperation through the co-location of staff in the Public Information and Security Units in Nairobi.

44. A joint regional strategy has been signed between UNPOS, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and AMISOM to enhance their collaboration in supporting the Transitional Federal Government. The partnership among the three institutions has helped to galvanize the region and IGAD Heads of State and Government into increasing support for the Transitional Federal Government, and to remain focused on resolving the challenges.

45. The Joint Security Committee, led by UNPOS, continues to coordinate all security sector activities among the Transitional Federal Government, the United Nations, AMISOM, IGAD, the East African Standby Force and donor countries. Four technical working groups support the Committee, including a Military Technical Working Group that coordinates all support and training for the National Somali Forces. The Police Technical Working Group has been constituted for the coordination of activities of the Somali Police Force. The Strategic Planning and Programming Technical Working Group coordinates cross-cutting issues of the Committee and develops strategies for joint planning and programming with the participation of the European Union (EU), UNDP and Japan. A sub-working group on ex-combatants brings together the United Nations, AMISOM and partners, in close coordination with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat.

46. UNPOS leads the Piracy Nairobi Cluster, through which it provides a political lead and ensures coordination of efforts among the United Nations agencies and the international community. Engagement with the international community is primarily facilitated through, but not limited to, the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia and through participation in the five Working Groups.

47. The UNPOS Human Rights Unit is working closely with AMISOM and such other United Nations agencies as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UNDP and the United Nations Children's Fund on protection of civilians, children associated with armed forces and groups, and rule of law issues. This collaboration includes joint programme activities, advocacy and information sharing.

48. UNPOS participates in regular United Nations Information Group meetings comprising Public Information Officers from the United Nations country team as well as weekly coordination meetings with AMISOM and UNSOA. UNPOS will continue to chair meetings of the Somalia Media Support Group so as to coordinate the provision of support for the Somali media.

49. UNPOS continues to chair the International Contact Group on Somalia, a political group that brings together more than 40 countries and regional organizations, including IGAD, the African Union, the League of Arab States, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and EU, to discuss the way forward in Somalia.

Performance information

50. Since September 2011, significant progress has been made towards ending the transition in Somalia. To date, of 59 tasks in the road map, 39 per cent (23 tasks) are reported on track or fully accomplished. About 49 per cent (29 tasks) are in progress, while only 12 per cent (7 tasks) require immediate corrective action.

51. Notable successes include the efforts by the Transitional Federal Government to reach out to a number of regional administrations, the Garowe constitutional conferences (Garowe I and II) and the consensus reached on federalism, the system of Government and electoral system, and clarifications on the process of creating the Constituent Assembly which will provisionally adopt the new constitution and select the new federal parliament.

52. In line with the 2012 logical framework presented earlier to achieve strengthened broad-based and representative institutions in Somalia, UNPOS played a major role in convening the discussions that have driven progress to date, including two Somali National Consultative Constitutional Conferences, held in Garowe, Puntland, from 21 to 23 December 2011 (Garowe I) and from 15 to 17 February 2012 (Garowe II), and an expert forum, held in Djibouti from 8 to 12 January 2012. Despite possible contributions from partners, UNPOS has had to incur significant operational costs, including expenditure incurred for the Garowe II conference, to ensure that the international community can deliver a broad, consultative and inclusive process.

53. In line with the assumptions in the 2012 budget, UNPOS also continued to deploy staff inside Somalia. The improvements in security enabled a more rapid relocation, including in Mogadishu, with the associated increase of staff-related

costs. The Secretary-General announced, during his visit to Mogadishu on 9 December 2011, that UNPOS would formally relocate to the Somali capital. On 24 January 2012, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia deployed to Mogadishu together with a team of core substantive staff, marking the first time in almost 20 years since the last United Nations presence in Mogadishu and enabling more direct and frequent interaction with local political interlocutors at a key time for the transition.

Planning assumptions

Road map implementation and deployment to Somalia

54. It is assumed that the Secretary-General and the Security Council will continue to give priority to the completion of the transition in Somalia by August 2012. Key deliverables include the completion of the constitutional process and formation of a new parliament, in consultation with a broad cross-section of Somali society. In this regard, exceptional costs of $16.5 million are envisaged to support the convening of technical meetings and public consultations required to finalize the drafting process of the constitution and to convene a 1,000-member Constituent Assembly, which will stand in place of a public referendum. Of this amount, some $13.5 million is expected to be met through funding from the UNDP Governance Programme, bilateral contributions from Member States and other sources.

55. It is further assumed that in line with the expressed wish of the Security Council in its aforementioned presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/4), UNPOS will continue to incrementally expand its presence in Somalia, especially in Mogadishu, as security conditions permit. In line with the approach described in the Secretary-General's special report of 31 January 2012 (S/2012/74), deployment to Mogadishu is being carried out in line with a flexible concept of operations, with a rear headquarters retained in Nairobi and a forward headquarters deployed in Mogadishu. The deployment is envisaged in three phases, of which the first (relocation of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General) was completed in January 2012. A second phase, consisting of a modest expansion of the UNPOS presence within the existing security perimeter, will be implemented from April to August 2012 to provide support for the increased activity envisaged under the road map, including support for meetings related to the formation and establishment of the Independent Electoral Commission and the new parliament, and support for Somalia's security institutions.

56. This will bring the UNPOS footprint to a total of 25 in Mogadishu. Personnel will be deployed in the areas of political and constitutional affairs, public information, human rights and support for the security sector. In line with best practices in similar environments, a proportion of these slots will be occupied on a rotational basis to allow for the most relevant specialized functions to be represented in line with operational exigencies within the constraints of security and available accommodation. The estimates include only the requirements for direct support, including personnel costs associated with relocation, maintenance services and secure UHF radio communications. For 2012, given that the requirement is immediate in nature and that a comprehensive review is taking place as part of phase 3, UNPOS personnel will be located within UNSOA premises in the Mogadishu airport on the direct cost-sharing basis for camp services. Any

investment costs for the wider relocation will be reflected in the context of the 2013 budget proposals.

57. The relocation represents an initial platform focused on delivering key tasks in the remainder of the transition by August 2012 and assumes a continued UNPOS presence at that level for the balance of the year. In this regard, it provides scope to conduct in-depth assessments and planning for the United Nations peacebuilding strategy in light of future progress on the political track after August 2012.

External factors

58. UNPOS is expected to attain its objectives provided that (a) the security situation in Mogadishu and south-central Somalia is maintained or improved, (b) current military gains by the Transitional Federal Government and AMISOM are sustained, (c) the relationship between the legislature and the executive is improved, following agreement on the extension of the transition for one year and the appointment of a new Prime Minister and Government, (d) the Transitional Federal Government remains committed to complete the key pending transitional tasks, (e) regional governments/organizations keep supporting the peace process, (f) coherent international community support for the peace process in Somalia continues and (g) donors provide sufficient funds in support of the implementation of the Djibouti Agreement.

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Resource requirements for 2012		
	Approved requirements	*Additional requirements*	*Total*
Category	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)+(2)*
Civilian personnel costs	8 766.1	355.4	9 121.5
Operational costs	8 638.4	2 690.8	11 329.2
Total	**17 404.5**	**3 046.2**	**20 450.7**

59. UNPOS will provide advice to the Transitional Federal Government and its partners on the process and assist the Somalis to coordinate international support. In addition, of the total amount approved, it is envisaged that the Office will continue to directly deliver a series of activities in line with its responsibilities under the road map implementation plan agreed with partners. In order to achieve the expected accomplishments, UNPOS requires additional resources of $3,046,200 as explained below:

(a) The amount of $355,400 to cover staff-related expenses associated with the relocation of staff members from Nairobi to Somalia;

(b) The amount of $2,690,800 required to recruit consultants ($300,500), to cover the additional travel costs of staff ($400,000), to provide for the facilities and infrastructure maintenance costs ($150,000), to accommodate the additional costs of communications ($40,300) and to host the three political stakeholder consultation meetings in Mogadishu ($1.8 million).

Staffing requirements

	Professional category and above									*General Service and related category*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Subtotal***	*Field/ Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Grand total***
Approved 2012	1	—	1	3	9	16	10	1	**41**	19	—	**60**	12	27	—	**99**
Additional 2012	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 2012	**1**	**—**	**1**	**3**	**9**	**16**	**10**	**1**	**41**	**19**	**—**	**60**	**12**	**27**	**—**	**99**

60. The Office of the United Nations Political Office in Somalia comprises 60 international staff (1 USG, 1 D-2, 3 D-1, 9 P-5, 16 P-4, 10 P-3, 1 P-2, 19 Field Service). The Office is complemented by 39 national staff (12 National Officers, 27 Local level).

61. No staff changes are being proposed in the present report.

C. Action required of the General Assembly

62. **The General Assembly is requested:**

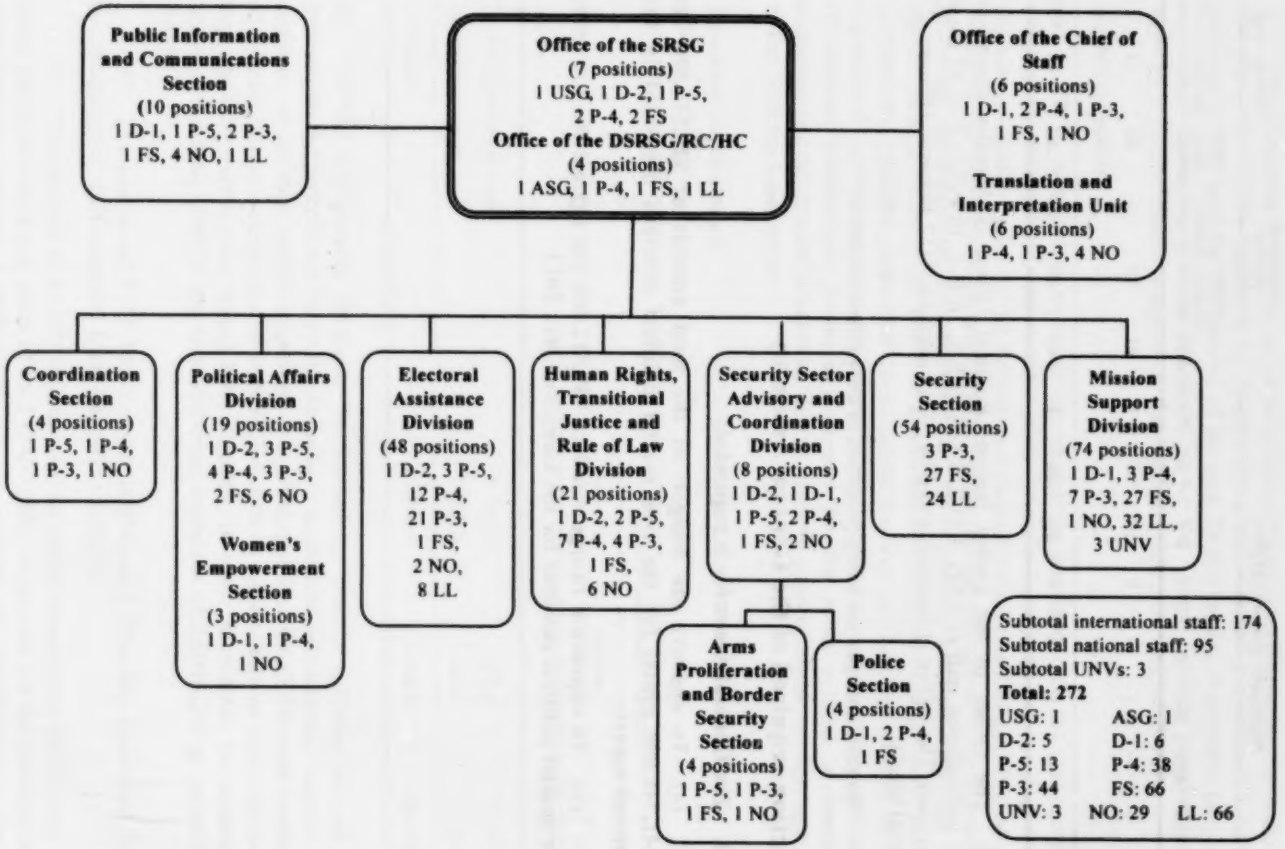
(a) To approve the budgets in the total amount of $39,512,800 net ($41,748,800 gross) for the two special political missions presented in the present report;

(b) To approve a charge totalling $39,512,800 net against the provision for special political missions for the biennium 2012-2013.

Annex

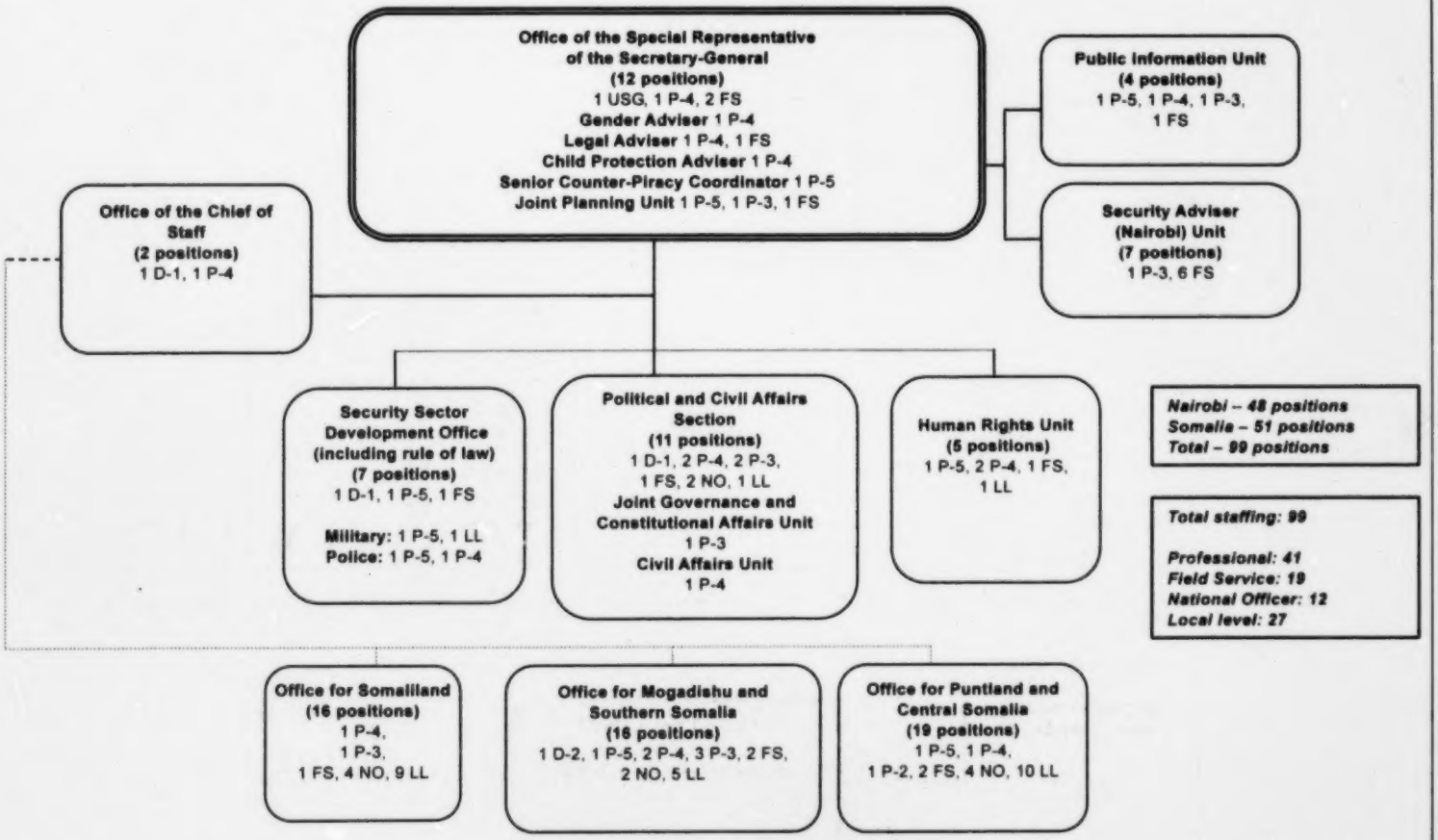
Organization charts

A. United Nations Support Mission in Libya, 2012


Public Information and Communications Section
(10 positions)
1 D-1, 1 P-5, 2 P-3, 1 FS, 4 NO, 1 LL
Office of the SRSG
(7 positions)
1 USG, 1 D-2, 1 P-5, 2 P-4, 2 FS
Office of the DSRSG/RC/HC
(4 positions)
1 ASG, 1 P-4, 1 FS, 1 LL
Office of the Chief of Staff
(6 positions)
1 D-1, 2 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 FS, 1 NO
Translation and Interpretation Unit
(6 positions)
1 P-4, 1 P-3, 4 NO
Coordination Section
(4 positions)
1 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 NO
Political Affairs Division
(19 positions)
1 D-2, 3 P-5, 4 P-4, 3 P-3, 2 FS, 6 NO
Women's Empowerment Section
(3 positions)
1 D-1, 1 P-4, 1 NO
Electoral Assistance Division
(48 positions)
1 D-2, 3 P-5, 12 P-4, 21 P-3, 1 FS, 2 NO, 8 LL
Human Rights, Transitional Justice and Rule of Law Division
(21 positions)
1 D-2, 2 P-5, 7 P-4, 4 P-3, 1 FS, 6 NO
Security Sector Advisory and Coordination Division
(8 positions)
1 D-2, 1 D-1, 1 P-5, 2 P-4, 1 FS, 2 NO
Security Section
(54 positions)
3 P-3, 27 FS, 24 LL
Mission Support Division
(74 positions)
1 D-1, 3 P-4, 7 P-3, 27 FS, 1 NO, 32 LL, 3 UNV
Arms Proliferation and Border Security Section
(4 positions)
1 P-5, 1 P-3, 1 FS, 1 NO
Police Section
(4 positions)
1 D-1, 2 P-4, 1 FS
Subtotal international staff: 174
Subtotal national staff: 95
Subtotal UNVs: 3
Total: 272
USG: 1 ASG: 1
D-2: 5 D-1: 6
P-5: 13 P-4: 38
P-3: 44 FS: 66
UNV: 3 NO: 29 LL: 66

Abbreviations: FS, Field Service; NO, National Officer; LL, Local level; UNV, United Nations Volunteers; ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; SRSG, Special Representative of the Secretary-General; DSRSG/RC/HC, Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator.

B. United Nations Political Office for Somalia, 2012


Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General
(12 positions)
1 USG, 1 P-4, 2 FS
Gender Adviser 1 P-4
Legal Adviser 1 P-4, 1 FS
Child Protection Adviser 1 P-4
Senior Counter-Piracy Coordinator 1 P-5
Joint Planning Unit 1 P-5, 1 P-3, 1 FS
Public Information Unit
(4 positions)
1 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 P-3,
1 FS
Security Adviser (Nairobi) Unit
(7 positions)
1 P-3, 6 FS
Office of the Chief of Staff
(2 positions)
1 D-1, 1 P-4
Security Sector Development Office (including rule of law)
(7 positions)
1 D-1, 1 P-5, 1 FS
Military: 1 P-5, 1 LL
Police: 1 P-5, 1 P-4
Political and Civil Affairs Section
(11 positions)
1 D-1, 2 P-4, 2 P-3,
1 FS, 2 NO, 1 LL
Joint Governance and Constitutional Affairs Unit
1 P-3
Civil Affairs Unit
1 P-4
Human Rights Unit
(5 positions)
1 P-5, 2 P-4, 1 FS,
1 LL
Nairobi – 48 positions
Somalia – 51 positions
Total – 99 positions
Total staffing: 99
Professional: 41
Field Service: 19
National Officer: 12
Local level: 27
Office for Somaliland
(16 positions)
1 P-4,
1 P-3,
1 FS, 4 NO, 9 LL
Office for Mogadishu and Southern Somalia
(16 positions)
1 D-2, 1 P-5, 2 P-4, 3 P-3, 2 FS,
2 NO, 5 LL
Office for Puntland and Central Somalia
(19 positions)
1 P-5, 1 P-4,
1 P-2, 2 FS, 4 NO, 10 LL

Abbreviations: FS, Field Service; NO, National Officer; LL, Local level; UNV, United Nations Volunteers; ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; SRSG, Special Representative of the Secretary-General; DSRSG/RC/HC, Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator.